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CSEAS



CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES
KYOTO UNIVERSITY

2013



Annual Report
2013-2014

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Editorial Board

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- CSEAS PR Office
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- LÓPEZ, Mario Ivan (Program-Specific Associate Professor CSEAS, Kyoto University)
- YOSHIKAWA, Sanae (Program-Specific Researcher CSEAS, Kyoto University)

Back Cover Photo

YAMADA, Isamu (Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University)
 Photo1: Mixed dipterocarp forest in Lambir, Sarawak February, 2000
 Photo2: Festival in Ubud, Bali March, 2010
 Photo3: Mosque in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei November, 2013

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Nakanishi Printing Company



Photo1



Photo2



Photo3

PREFACE



For nearly five decades, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) has followed the dynamic developments in the region, working closely with its partner institutions and with scholars and intellectuals in Asia as well as in Europe and USA to share knowledge and information with scholars and publics from Japan and all over the world.

CSEAS was founded in 1963 by Kyoto University and formally recognized in 1965 as a governmental “research center.” In April 2004, the Center attained the status of an institute (although it retained the English name “Center for Southeast Asian Studies”) with the mandate to expand the scope of its research activities. Since its founding, CSEAS has come to embrace not only the humanities and social sciences, but also other disciplines such as agronomy, ecology, medicine, and the natural sciences. The Center stands out from other area studies institutions and facilities around the world because of its unique approach to collaboration among the natural sciences and humanities and its promotion of truly interdisciplinary research.

Over the last decade, CSEAS has continued to actively participate in the education and training of young area-studies specialists in collaboration with the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS) since its establishment in 1998. In 2009, the Center was designated as one of the Joint Usage/Research Centers in Inter-Universities of Japan by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEXT) and began its International Program of Collaborative Research (IPCR) in April 2010. Since then, CSEAS has newly signed over 25 MOUs with research centers and institutions and actively held joint symposiums and workshops which count around 10 to 15 every year.

Since 2009, the Center has also hosted a JSPS Asia Core Research and Education Program (2009-13) which has been active with three core institutions: the Center for Asia-Pacific Area Studies (CAPAS) in Taiwan, Thammasat University in Thailand, and the Political Studies Center of LIPI in Indonesia. These efforts are intended to deepen international linkages within the region and further afield and are being supported by the arrival of new faculty. In 2012, we welcomed associate professor Pavin Chachavalpongpun (political scientist, Thai Studies) and in 2013, associate professor Nakanishi Yoshihiro (political scientist, Myanmar Studies). Caroline Hau was promoted to professor and associate professors Kobayashi Satoru (anthropologist, Cambodia Studies) and Mario Lopez (anthropologist, Philippine Studies) were also promoted from assistant professors.

In 2015, the Center will officially celebrate its 50th anniversary. In line with our celebrations we launched an international Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) on October 11, 2013 in collaboration with eight core partner institutions in

Southeast Asia and East Asia to promote international research exchange and collaboration. 2015 will be also a momentous year for Southeast Asia as it marks the establishment of the ASEAN Community. In order to realize this goal, ASEAN has followed a three-pronged strategy to guarantee security and politics, create an economic community, and envisage a socio-cultural community. With regional economical integration becoming a reality, ASEAN has come a long way since the 1960s, when the region struggled to overcome a long period of intense conflict and wars between nations and ethnicities, from the Vietnam war and Cambodian Civil war through to the Sino-Vietnamese war.

Now, Southeast Asia is home to more than 600 million people, exceeding the EU's combined population. As such, ASEAN has become an important political and economic entity. Within the region, Buddhism forms the religious backbone for the majority on the continental side. The mainland acts as a crossroads between the Indian Hindu world and the Chinese Confucian and Taoist world, while the insular side serves as home to Muslims and Christians. Co-existence and mutual enlightenment of multiple cultures and ethnicities are spurring social dynamism for progress across the entire region.

However, we should not forget that the area, located in one of the world's great tropical regions, possesses an extraordinary wealth of biomass resources provided by abundant solar power. As such, the region has attracted worldwide attention as a place where new energy resources can be developed as potential alternatives to fossil fuels. At the same time however, the region is vulnerable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, typhoons, floods, and droughts. As such disaster prevention, mitigation and rehabilitation are one of most urgent issues we must deal with.

CSEAS keenly understands the changes that are continually redefining an already dynamic, heterogeneous, and richly endowed region. CSEAS focuses on this dynamism and conducts research on a wide variety of topics and places while simultaneously conducting comparative and comprehensive studies necessary provide a more complete tapestry of the region. As such, CSEAS feels that it bears the responsibility to promote multidisciplinary and collaborative research both in Japan and the region.

We are presently engaged in a new large-scale research program funded by MEXT entitled “Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humansphere in Southeast Asia: Agenda-setting and Networking for East-Asia Community-Building” (2011-16). This program aims to further strengthen and deepen collaboration and international research ties within East and Southeast Asia. I hope that both staff and researchers at the Center and within the global academic community can continue to provide their invaluable support to achieve this end.

Director
SHIMIZU, Hiromu

GLOBAL NETWORK OF CENTER FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES KYOTO UNIVERSITY



CSEAS has established extensive institutional linkages with leading area studies institutions not only in Southeast Asia, but also in Northeast Asia, America, and Europe. Through its global network and through the extensive research output presented in its domestic and international seminars, workshops and conferences, CSEAS aims to nurture young researchers and promote research collaboration and exchanges among top as well as up-and-coming scholars from Japan, Southeast Asia, and other parts of the world.

Annual Forum: Southeast Asian Forum



The 12th Kyoto University Southeast Asia Forum 2013: Geological Disaster Problems in Indonesia and Their Countermeasures
At Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, Surabaya
February 4-5, 2013.



The 13th Kyoto University Southeast Asia Forum 2013: Stem Cell: From Research to Applications
At The Twin Towers Hotel, Bangkok
February 16, 2013



The 14th Southeast Asia Forum: Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in Vietnam
At The Lecture Hall, Hanoi Medical University, Hanoi, Vietnam
November 30, 2013



Oversea University Courses

Prof. Kono's lecture in Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences

Van Vollenhoven Institute for Law, Governance and Development, Leiden University
Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies at Leiden
Institute of History, Leiden University
Leiden University African Studies Center
Institute of International Asian Studies (IIAS)
Utrecht University
Frobenius Institut

National Museum of Natural History
Department of Environments and Societies, CIRAD
Lauterpacht Centre for International Law (LCIL)
Institute of Development Studies, Sussex University
School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (SOAS)
London School of Economics (LSE)
St. Anthony's College, Oxford University
Markfield Institute of Higher Education
Islamic Foundation
Department of Geography, University of Leicester



Long Distance Learning

Remote video lecture to Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)

Bangkok Liaison Office
Established in 1963
Current Office: Sukhumvit Rd, Klongtoey Nua, Wattana, Bangkok
Photo: The opening ceremony of the current office, 2012

Laos National University
Mekong River Commission
National Organization for the Studies of Politics and Administration
Library of Jamaat-e-Islami

Jawaharlal Nehru University
Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University
Royal University of Agriculture, Chulalongkorn University
Department of History, Thammasat University
Wayanad Social Service Society

Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University
Forest Research Institute, Malaysia
Universiti Sains Malaysia
Faculty of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia
Forestry Department Sarawak
Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Riau University
Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University



Jakarta Liaison Office
Established in 1970
At Jalan Rajasa, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta



The Institute for Southeast Asian Studies, Yunnan University

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Engineering, Hanyang University
Korea University Annex
Korea Insect Research Center

Hanoi University of Mining and Geology
Institute for Termite Control & Work Protection, Hanoi
National Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology, Hanoi

China
East China Sea
Sinno-Japanese Joint Workshop

Taiwan
South China Sea

Philippines
The John J. Carroll Institute on Church and Social Issues
National University of Management

Greater Mekong Sub-region Academic and Research Network
Sabah Parks

Sabah Forestry Department
Universiti Brunei Darussalam

WWF, Indonesia, Kutai Barat Forest Management Office

Faculty of Marine Science and Fishery, Hasanuddin University

Sarawak Museum
Sarawak Forestry Corporation
University Malaysia Sarawak Institute of East Asian Studies

Centre for Wetlands People and Biodiversity, Tanjungpura University
Indonesia International Institute for Life-Sciences
Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University
University of Queensland

College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University, Australia

Main Programs in CSEAS



SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMANOSPHERE

Large-Scale Research Program: "Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere in Southeast Asia: Agenda-Setting and Networking for East Asia Community-Building" funded by Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan

Biomass Society Research

Program Objectives

Innovating research topics and methodologies to examine the multi-dimensional driving forces of change in Southeast Asia.

Main Research Area

Sumatra, Indonesia/ Cambodia

Plural Co-existence Research

Program Objectives

To investigate the plural forms of co-existence in Southeast Asia.

Main Research Area

throughout Southeast Asia

Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (S) by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

Planted Forests in Equatorial Southeast Asia:

Human-nature Interactions in High Biomass Society

Program Objectives

Defining high biomass society as a crucial niche for global survival and sustainability, this project examines the multidimensional driving forces of change in northern Borneo.

Main Research Area

Malaysia

ASIAN CORE PROGRAM by JSPS*2

Asian Connections: Southeast Asian Connection for the 21st Century

Program Objectives

Addressing emergent problems and solutions in Southeast Asia, a region of plural coexistence, we look at the grounded responses towards various issues in the post-economic crisis reconstruction; the super-regional governance of resources and environment; the emergence of local powers; and social and cultural reconstruction in the face of mobility and flow.

Main Research Area

Throughout Southeast Asia

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2013



SEASIA

Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia

Established
October 11, 2013

▶p.7

IPCR

International Program of Collaborative Research



MEXT*1 gave CSEAS an excellent "S" ranking, one of the highest obtainable for IPCR research program in Japan, in an interim appraisal for 2013.

▶p.8

Grants in Aid for Scientific Research (S) by JSPS*2

Planted Forests in Equatorial Southeast Asia:
Human-nature Interactions in High Biomass Society

▶p.10



This research program was given "A" ranking in an interim appraisal for 2013 by MEXT.

ILSI-FAO-NYP Training Workshop in Chile*3



A new IMS-LAMP-based method for examining shellfish recently developed by CSEAS members was judged to "be of practical use world wide, particularly in developing countries" (I. Karnasagar, FAO).

*1 MEXT: The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan
*2 Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Education in Kyoto University

▶p.35

Course Provision

Faculty offer courses to both ASAFAS and other institutions within and outside of Kyoto University, including long-distance learning.

Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, ASAFAS

CSEAS faculty actively nurture young scholars who are interested in Southeast Asian Studies.

Internship (Short-term Overseas Exchange)

CSEAS pro-actively accepts short-term students from all over Southeast Asia through an internship system.

Division of Global Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, ASAFAS

CSEAS Faculty offer courses on the Sustainable Humanosphere, the Islamic world, East Asia and India.

Inter-Graduate School Program for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Societies (GSS)

CSEAS trains graduate students during their Ph.D.s to foster future world class researchers.

School of Public Health, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University

Two CSEAS professors with medical backgrounds contribute to education and research of environmental ecology and field medicine.

Re-inventing Japan Project

Started in 2011 by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), this projects aim at constructing an international framework for post-graduate education to which CSEAS is committed.



Annual Seminar: 112
Southeast Asian Seminar
Human-Nature Interactions in Southeast Asia
:Trans-Disciplinary Approaches
At Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, October 29-31, 2013

Chinese Branch of Nishibuchi Laboratory



At Qingdao Chengyu Food Testing Laboratory Co., Ltd.



Overseas Academic Supervision

A collaborative study with Andalas Univ. in Indonesia: Prof. Nishibuchi teaches graduate students and others basic knowledge on the detection of pathogenic bacteria in seafood.
Photo by Dr. NAKAGUCHI, Yoshitsugu

University of Hawai'i, Manoa



Partner Network

▶p.30



The Nippon Foundation Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals (API Fellowships)

The Nippon Foundation established API Fellowships in 2000. CSEAS is a partner institution in Japan, acting as the country secretariat of the Program.

Domestic Networks



Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS)

▶p.16

A new form of organizational collaboration in studies within various regions. JCAS has developed an academic community including 97 organizations as of 2013.

IPCR

International Program of Collaborative Research

Research Program sponsored by MEXT*1 to nurture the research potentials of universities and promote collaboration.

Joint Research in 2013 : 27 projects
Publication in 2013 : 1 book

▶p.8

Department of Practice-oriented Area Studies (POAS)

▶p.16

Practice-oriented Area Study on Revitalization of Networking Societies by "Zaichi" (Village-Communities) and Local Towns (Rural Urban) in collaboration with ISS (Institute of Sustainability Science) and KEIGI Field Stations

International Workshop



ILSI-FAO-NYP Training Workshop on the Selection and Application of Methods for the Detection and Enumeration of Human Pathogenic *Vibrio* spp. in Bivalve Molluscs

At Instituto de Salud Pública de Chile and FAO Auditorium; both are in Santiago December 1-6, 2013
Photo by Ms.NAKAZAWA, Mai

International Workshop



Hands on Training Workshop: MPN-PCR-LAMP-IMS-PLATING for detection of pathogenic *Vibrio cholerae* and *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*

At NIH-Peru, Biomedicine Department in Lima, Peru, November 25-28, 2013
Photo by Dr. NAKAGUCHI, Yoshitsugu

*3 AIMS-LAMP-based method for examination of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in molluscan shellfish recently developed by CSEAS members was evaluated in the FAO organized workshop as a part of a worldwide validation and judged to "have great value in many instances" (J. L. Jones, US FDA).

- Total Visiting Research and Guest Scholars in 2013: **24** ▶p.30
- Total Visiting Research and Guest Scholars to date from 1975: **620**
- Total MOUs: **51** institutions in **21** countries (**6** institutions in 2013) ▶p.29
- Total number of Symposia, Conferences, and Workshops in 2013: **106**
- Grant-in-Aid Scientific Research Projects in 2013: **26** ▶p.10
- Total Joint Research Collaborators in IPCR: **138** ▶p.8

- Institutions with academic exchange agreements with CSEAS, research project agreements; MOU(Memorandum of Understanding)
- Young Researcher's Overseas Visits Program (2009-2012) and Strategic Young Researcher Overseas Visit Program for Accelerating Brain Circulation Program (2012-Present)
- Field Stations: Pekanbaru (Indonesia), Makassar (Indonesia), Kuching (Malaysia), Phnom Penh (Cambodia), Vientiane (Laos), Yezin (Myanmar), Yangon(Myanmar), Hô Chi Minh (Vietnam)
- Overseas Liaison Office
- Events
- Participants

SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES FOR SUSTAINABLE HUMANOSPHERE



Large-Scale Research Program: “Promoting the Study of Sustainable Humanosphere in Southeast Asia: Agenda-Setting and Networking for East Asia Community-Building” funded by The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

<http://sea-sh.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/>

In 2011, the Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS) initiated a New Large-Scale Research Program “Southeast Asian Studies for Sustainable Humanosphere.” The aims of this program are to strengthen the sustainable humanosphere as a leading principle supporting the construction of an East Asian academic community. In order to overcome the political and economical imbalances inherent in globalization and worldwide environmental problems, this program is developing research that actively makes use of plural forms of diversity that have developed in response to Southeast Asia’s specific characteristics and contours.

OVERVIEW

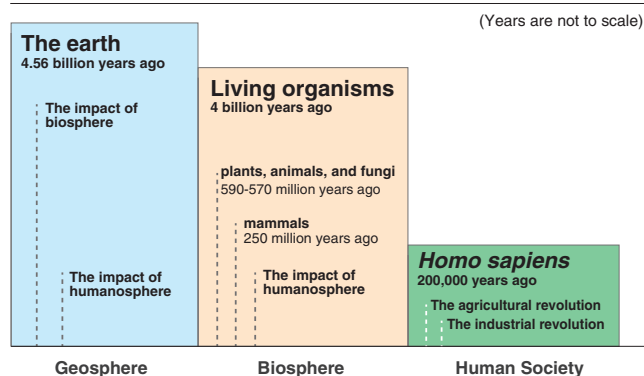
The current program was initiated to deal with the future needs of the region and examine the interactions between the environment, technology and institutions. At the core of the program is an approach to the “humanosphere” that was developed on an earlier G-COE program hosted at CSEAS, “In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa” (2007-11). The humanosphere is composed of the geosphere, biosphere and human society. Where the geosphere constitutes the geological composition of the earth system including the atmosphere, the waters and land, the biosphere involves every form of life on earth, incorporating their reproductive, transformative as well as ongoing evolutionary processes. Over time, human societies have evolved and arisen through their interactions with both of them, leading to specific forms of plural co-existence. Our human societies as such, can be seen as technical systems where energy, materials and information flow and circulate among these three domains. In sum, the humanosphere is the ecological and social environment in which local people live and formed an important theoretical background for multidisciplinary investigations across the disciplines into Southeast Asia, East Asia and Equatorial Africa. This current

program continues from the last one to deepen knowledge of a sustainable humanosphere within the context of Southeast Asia.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The current program has two main objectives. The first is to lay the foundations for community-building in the region that does not exclusively depend on economic-orientated development models. It aims to propose alternative and agenda-setting models of development from the perspective of sustainability of the humanosphere. In particular, it aims to place emphasis on including the global, regional and local environment into research agendas to re-conceptualize development paths in East Asia. The second is to foster the academic community at both regional and global levels, with emphasis on training young researchers and promoting collaboration among Southeast Asian, Japanese, Korean, and Chinese researchers while linking the East Asian academic network to the world. Through these two objectives the program will promote common research themes that deal with shared concerns within East Asia mainly, social risk, environmental degradation, epidemics, natural disasters, ageing societies and energy procurement and management.

The Historical Evolution of Humanosphere



Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Photo by SAMEJIMA, Hiromitsu Program-Specific Researcher, CSEAS, Kyoto University)

Biomass Society Research



Plural Co-existence Research

Photo by YAMADA, Isamu Professor Emeritus of Kyoto University

RESEARCH FOCUSES

To achieve them, the program offers innovative and concrete research approaches that tackle the pressing concerns of human security in the region. To investigate and develop a sustainable humanosphere, the program conducts research on plural co-existence with a focus on social capital, the strengthening of social infrastructures and transnational regional restructuring. Concurrently, the program also examines how Southeast Asia's tropical biomass societies are being reshaped through economic change as well as state and market orientated demands for resources. By taking the global capitalization of tropical biomass as a key point of investigation, researchers are examining the

linkages between tropical biomass society and global interests and the potential impact environmental changes will have on the humanosphere.

Ultimately, the program hopes to develop social development models attuned to the plural needs of East Asia: to offer directions to establish sustainable use of the environment and its energy sources; to push for future energy efficient models of social development; and most importantly, push for innovation, promotion, and expansion of technological, social, and political institutions which will flexibly deal with the region's needs.

ACADEMIC COMMUNITY BUILDING AND NETWORKING

One of the main focuses of this program is to foster and develop cooperation among academic communities in Southeast Asia and East Asia and strengthen Japan's role as a partner in the region. The program has sponsored and held a series of monthly seminars; workshops and international conferences by young post doctoral researchers; promoted graduate-level education; trained post-doctoral researchers and encourage collaboration between young and up-and-coming scholars; and shared world class research results through publications. One major networking achievement of this program has been to set up a Consortium of Southeast Asian Studies (SEASIA). The program will continue to nurture the consortium with the aim of hosting an international conference in 2015.



Visual Documentary Project 2013



Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) was established on October 11, 2013 under the initiative of CSEAS.



The 37th Southeast Asian Seminar at Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang October 29-31, 2013



Young Researcher's Workshop on Politics, Culture, and Migration in Southeast Asia at CSEAS, Kyoto University November 8, 2013 organized by CSEAS, Asian Core Program and National Chi Nan University

CONSORTIUM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES IN ASIA (SEASIA)

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-networks/seasia/>



Over the past few decades, a number of leading academic institutions have been initiating, cementing, and institutionalizing both regional and global linkages and collaborations. But so far, academic cooperation in the East Asia region has mainly taken the form of bundles of bilateral (or at most trilateral) exchanges and collaboration, involving great expenditure of time, energy, and funds. Building on the imperative to promote region-based Southeast Asian studies, Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Kyoto University, in partnership with nine leading Asian and Southeast Asian Studies institutions in the region, established a Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) on October 11, 2013.

SEASIA is promoting Southeast Asian studies by linking the leading area studies institutions in the region in a cooperative venture to provide a multilateral forum for holding annual meetings along with smaller joint workshops or conferences. It will also operate as a system for sharing information about each other's activities and offer opportunities for education and training of young and up-and-coming scholars for promoting collaboration and exchanges among



Signing of SEASIA Charter by CSEAS Center Director, Shimizu Hiromu October 11, 2013

Southeast Asia and other East Asia-based Scholars. It also seeks to connect institutions specializing in the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities whose scholars have an interest in, and who work on or in Southeast Asia, but do not necessarily consider themselves area studies specialists. CSEAS will hold the first international conference of SEASIA in 2015 to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of CSEAS.

Member Institutions

Professor Sunait Chutintaranond of Chulalongkorn University is Chairperson of the Governing Board.

The Governing Board members are:

Prof. Ikrar Nusa Bhakti (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)

Prof. Eduardo Tadem (University of the Philippines)

Prof. Michael Feener (National University of Singapore)

Prof. Liu Hong (Nanyang Technological University)

Prof. Tong Chee Kiong (Universiti Brunei Darussalam)

Prof. Hsin-Huang Michael Hsiao (Academia Sinica)

Prof. Park Jang Sik (Korean Association of Southeast Asian Studies)

Prof. Shimizu Hiromu (Kyoto University) Secretary

The Secretariat is based in the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at CSEAS, Kyoto University.



Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies (SEASIA) International Advisory Committee at CSEAS, Kyoto University October 11, 2013

IPCR-CSEAS

International Program of Collaborative Research

funded by The Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology-Japan (MEXT)

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/research/overview-of-program/>

CSEAS launched “IPCR: International Program of Collaborative Research” as one of the Joint Use/ Research Centers qualified by MEXT in April, 2010.

This system is promoted under the aegis of MEXT’s policy for nurturing the research potential of universities and promoting broad-based collaborations regardless of national, public, and private universities affiliations, in order to further the development of scholarly investigation in Japan. Recognition as IPCR-CSEAS is due to CSEAS’s important contributions made to Area Studies over the last 50 years with future expectations as an outstanding and leading organization in Southeast Asian studies.

With this responsibility, IPCR-CSEAS started international collaborative research aiming at 1) promoting Southeast Asian studies with an emphasis on the integration of the humanities and natural sciences and collaboration with local people and society, 2) strengthening its function as a hub of historical documents and research materials on Southeast Asian studies in Asia, and 3) publishing world class academic journals and monograph

series. It also provides joint-use opportunities to share facilities and equipment such as its library, GIS facilities; and map room related to Area Studies in CSEAS.

International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS



Leading World Class Collaborative Research Asian Hub for Journals, Book Series and Historical Materials

Strengthening Materials Hubs in Southeast Asia

- Collecting materials in Vernacular languages



Library, CSEAS, Kyoto University

- Digitizing and making available maps and historical materials



Map Room, CSEAS, Kyoto University

The Three Seals Law (Kotmai Tra Sam Duang) Tammasat Version

- Strengthening Catalogue
- Multiple Language Search and Development of Database



Promoting World Class Publications

Academic Journals

Southeast Asian Studies *Tonan Asia Kenkyu*

- World class academic journal
- Raise awareness of CSEAS’s academic publications



Online Multiple Languages Journal

Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia

- Promoting Southeast Asia in native languages



Area Studies Publications on Southeast Asia

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia *Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies*

- Strengthening collaborative publication networks



JOINT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION

Subject of Research	Project Leader	Affiliation	Term
Type I: Field-based Area Studies by Using Field Stations and Liaison Offices			
Study on International Migration to Thailand from Neighboring Countries: What Impact will Economic Integration Have?	YAGURA, Kenjiro	Faculty of Economics, Hannan University	2013-2014
Research on the Chinese Commercial Network in Batavia-Jakarta, 1930's-50's	IZUMIKAWA, Hiroshi	Faculty of Liberal Arts, Hiroshima Jogakuin University	2013-2014
Study on Resource Chains of Agro-forest Products and Land-use Change in Mekong Region	YOKOYAMA, Satoshi	Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University	2012-2013
Structural Analysis of Built Environment in Jabodetabek Based on Classification of Residential Type	HAYASHI, Kengo	Research Department, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature	2012-2013

Type II: Intensive and Strategic Area Studies in Collaboration with CSEAS Visiting Fellows

Comparative Study on Validity of Local Tourism for Supporting Disadvantaged Population	ISHII, Kayoko	Faculty of Political Science, Toyo Eiwa University	2013-2014
Study on East-West Cultural Corridor — From Myanmar to Thailand and Cambodia	SHIBAYAMA, Mamoru	Center for Integrated Area Studies, Kyoto University	2012-2013

Type III: Document-sharing through Use of the CSEAS Repository

Improvement of the Infrastructure for Utilization and Preservation of Periodicals in North Vietnam during Indochina War	IWATSUKI, Junichi	Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo	2013-2014
New Perspective of Colonial Office Records: Searching for the States of "Singapore and Malaysia" in the Colonial era	KAWANO, Motoko	Graduate School of Policy Studies, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	2013-2014
A Study of the Historical Source Materials on the Society and Economy of Indonesia in the Late Colonial Era	UEMURA, Yasuo	Hiroshima University	2012-2013

Type IV: Exploratory Area Studies Aiming at Larger-scale Research Projects

Towards Further Development of the Humanosphere Potentiality Index (HPI)	SATO, Shiro	Faculty of International Communication, Osaka International University	2013-2014
The Role of the Judiciary in Democratization: Comparison of Thailand and Indonesia	TOYAMA, Ayako	Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University	2013-2014
Collaborative Research for the Long Term Acquisition and Practical Use of the Resources on Southeast Asia	YANO, Masataka	Graduate School of Economics, The University of Tokyo	2013-2014
Transition and Resilience of the 'War Affected Society' of Inland Southeast Asia	SETO, Hiroyuki	Nagoya University	2013-2014
Thai Cultural History in the 21 st Century: A Preliminary Study	SAKAGAWA, Naoya	Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies, Kyoto University	2013-2014
Toward a Meta Study of Inter-discipline in Natural and Social Sciences: From Experiences of Sustainable Humanosphere Project	UBUKATA, Fumikazu	Graduate School of Environmental and Life Science, Okayama University	2013-2014
Comparative Studies on Social-Ecological Resilience in Southeast Asia	NAITO, Daisuke	Center for Research Promotion, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature	2013-2014
Secular Ecological Transition in Neurodegenerative Diseases in Papua in Indonesia	OKUMIYA, Kiyohito	Research Department, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature	2013-2014
Reconstruction of Local Knowledge by Using Informatics in Cultural Properties	TSUMURA, Hiroomi	Faculty of Culture and Information Science, Doshisha University	2012-2013
Study on Roadmap and Policy Towards Economic Development of Myanmar	OKAMOTO, Ikuko	Area Studies Center, Institute of Developing Economies-JETRO	2012-2013
Contemporary Significance of Local Knowledge Inherited in Japanese Swidden Agriculture View from the Perspective of Southeast Asian Studies	SUZUKI, Reiji	Faculty of Bio-environment, Kyoto Gakuen University	2012-2013
Rehabilitation of Landscape after the Eruption of Mt. Merapi	SHIMAMURA, Tetsuya	Faculty of Agriculture, Ehime University	2012-2013
Study on Sustainable Agriculture in Terraced Rice Cultivation and Rice Terrace Conservation in Asia	ANDO, Kazuo	Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University	2012-2013
"The Long Nineteenth Century" in Southeast Asian Trade History	SUGIHARA, Kaoru	Graduate School of Policy Studies, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies	2012-2013
A Study on Transmission Method of Information to Disclose Outbreaks of and to Mitigate Infectious Diseases in Urban and Tourist Areas in Indonesia	YOSHIKAWA, Minako	Center for Promotion of Interdisciplinary Education and Research, Kyoto University	2012-2013
War Memories in Southeast Asia and the Rebuilding of Relations over Post-war Reconciliation	MATSUNO, Akihisa	Osaka School of International Public Policy, Osaka University	2012-2013
Looking Back on 30 Years of the Look East Policy: Evaluation of the Social Impact of Industry, Government and Academia Network in East Asia through the Exchange of Education and Research	KANEKO, Yoshiki	Faculty of Foreign Languages, Dokkyo University	2012-2013
Reconsidering of Pastoralism Concept from the Perspective of Milk Utilization —Its Comparison Between the Old and New Continents —	HIRATA, Masahiro	School of Agriculture, University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine	2012-2013

Type V: Publication of "Kyoto Area Studies on Asia"

A Study on the Large Land-Ownership in the Mekong Delta during the French Colonial Period	TAKADA, Youko	Faculty of International Studies, Keiai University	2013-2014
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GRANTS-IN-AID FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

By Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/category/grant-in-aid-funding-en/>



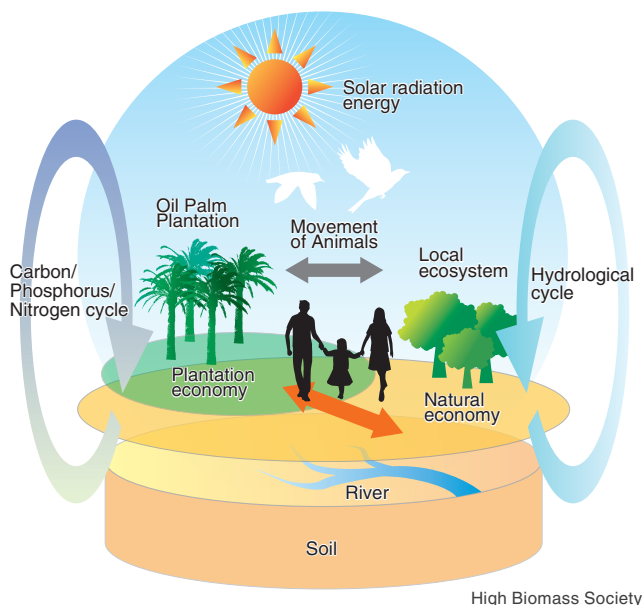
CSEAS Scholars got widely varying and transdisciplinary topics of Grants-In-Aid for Scientific Research Projects. We achieve a lot of fruit research in Southeast Asia.

Scientific Research (S)

Planted Forests in Equatorial Southeast Asia: Human-nature Interactions in High Biomass Society

Principal Investigator : ISHIKAWA, Noboru
Period : FY 2010-15

Articulation between Natural and Social Systems



High Biomass Society

The tropics have the highest potentiality to reproduce biomass due to greater solar radiation and active heat and water cycle. The region has also been the most fertile ground for bio-resource commodification in human history. With the changing status of biomass as forest and agricultural products, bio-materials, and financial instruments, the tropical zone has undergone fast-paced metamorphoses from extensive, environment-dependent, resource utilization to intensive agro-industrial production, including large-scale plantation of oil palm and *Acacia mangium*. Defining high biomass society as a crucial niche for global survival and sustainability, this project examines the multidimensional driving forces of change in northern Borneo. High biomass societies offer important locales to investigate the transformation of regional landscapes for food production, development of renewable sources of energy and biomaterials, and reduction of carbon emission. Formulas for better articulation among human community, local fauna and flora, geospheric/atmospheric circulations, and global political economy are duly needed.

Scientific Research (A)

The Social Bases of Care in Southeast Asia: Study of the Dynamism of Practice Based on Relatedness

Principal Investigator : HAYAMI, Yoko
Period : FY2013-16

This project aims to find out on what social bases care is practiced in Southeast Asia, with special attention to various forms of relatedness, both new and old. The argument on care and social security systems have been centered on the industrialized societies, while that in Southeast Asia was simply considered lagging behind and unsystematized. Public support systems and policy have indeed only recently become an issue in the region. Meanwhile, in the social formation of Southeast Asian societies, “the private domain” has never constituted a closed separate space. In Southeast Asian societies, the opposition of “public vs. domestic” or the foursome division of “public, domestic, market civilian” sectors as bearers of care cannot be considered as predetermined separate domains. How is care practiced and who is expected to take the burden in such societies? Where aging and mobility is recently becoming a rising issue, what kinds of needs are arising, and how is care practiced? This, we hope will throw light on alternative ways of practicing and distributing care. We will first perform a country-based comparative study of policies related to care and security in the various countries, and then study on-the-ground relationships and loci of care. This will make us aware of new and old forms of social movements, activities and relationships in the region, and to reconsider the dynamics of Southeast Asian societies through the concept of care and its social bases.



Elderly home facility located in a community for Hansen's disease patients in Northern Thailand

Development of an Easy, Sensitive, and Quantitative Method to Detect Enteric Pathogens of Global Importance

Principal Investigator : NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki
Period : FY2012-15

The amount of exported/imported food is increasing year by year and it is a global activity. It is therefore an issue of a global importance to secure the necessary amount and safety of food traded. WHO and FAO are collaborating in establishing appropriate world standard levels of food-poisoning microbial pathogens in selected foods based on the results of risk assessment to avoid unnecessary trade friction. Sensitive quantitative detection methods are necessary for this purpose. In addition, the methods have to be easy to perform so that they can be carried out in all countries in the world including developing countries. The principal investigator and his collaborators have been studying international epidemiology of three food-poisoning bacterial enteric pathogens. They include *Vibrio parahaemolyticus*, enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* O157, and toxigenic *Vibrio cholerae*. The foods contaminated by these pathogens are likely to become those need due attention when traded across international borders. In that this study, unique techniques are employed to develop the above-mentioned detection methods and the newly developed methods will be subject to validations in various parts of the world.



My graduate students found the conditions of people's life, including their eating habit, and the environment around Prince of Songkla University in Hat Yai, Thailand are suitable for their study on new methods for detection of pathogenic *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in molluscan shellfish (Oscar Roberto Escalante Maldonado, the photographer of this picture) and enterohemorrhagic *Escherichia coli* in beef (Yaman Kayali originally from Syria, object of this picture). This picture was taken in the laboratory of an excellent long-term collaborator, Prof. Varaporn Uddakul.

Comparative Area Studies of Eco-politics Over Eurasian Continent Frontier and Maritime Coastal Area Eco-resources

Principal Investigator : YAMADA, Isamu
Period : FY2011-14

At present, the continental frontiers of Eurasia and Asian maritime areas are heavily affected by globalization. However, there are still many people who, even throughout living under this global influence, maintain traditional lifestyles handling and using their local eco resources. The products are sent to major harbor cities like Hong Kong, Bangkok, Shanghai, and Singapore. Those harbor city groups have a strong network over the continent and

maritime world and tighten their connections. Eight researchers including ecologists, botanists, and anthropologists are involved in central Asia, Mongolia, China, Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore, South East Asia, and South Pacific islands for basic eco-resource research and attending international treaty meetings. China's role is quite important at the moment. For instance, Agar wood found in Southeast Asian forests were mostly sent to the Arab world before, but now gradually more and more Chinese people are interested in this rare resource. Various maritime resources are also sent to major Chinese markets. After the destruction of primary rain forests in South East Asia, drastic changes in forestry and people's movement are occurring in the area. How to maintain the original diversity of ecosystem in the area and how people create better life will be the big issue in the near future.



Local market in Ubud, Bali, Indonesia. Many eco resources are sold and transported.

Comparative Area Study on Healthcare Designs for the Community-Dwelling Elderly Associated with Ecology and Culture

Principal Investigator : MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo
Period : FY2011-14

Elderly persons living a satisfying, purposeful later life followed by a peaceful death: this is the ideal, but it poses a challenge as to whether we are able to create a society in which this can be achieved. The aim of the project is how to create healthcare design for community-dwelling elderly optimal to each area associated with unique ecology and culture. How to promote the health of community-dwelling elderly based on the assessment of the comprehensive actual health situations of the elderly, and how to provide efficient and effective care for the frail elderly, and effects of the community-based geriatric intervention will be compared in Kochi Japan, Khalin in Bhutan and Khon Kaen in Thailand, whose natural, cultural, and societal environments are all very different.

Livelihood Transition in Rural Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator : KONO, Yasuyuki
Period : FY2010-13

This project aims at answering the question "what is a sustainable humanosphere in rural Southeast Asia?" Sustainable humanosphere studies have been proposed by the Kyoto

University Global COE program “In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa” as a new paradigm to overcome the confrontation of the expansion of human activities and the capacity of global, regional, and local environments. The basic approach of this project is to carry out village studies of mountain, plain and coastal landscapes to grasp opportunities and risks arising in the transition of livelihood systems when stakeholders question the existing natural resources management regime and opportunistically intervene in ecosystems. So far we are carrying out village studies at Yunnan (China), Luang Nam Tha (Laos), Khon Kaen (Thailand), Rayong (Thailand), and Cambodia.

International Networking Project to Cope with Natural Hazards on the Periphery of Bengal Bay

Principal Investigator : **ANDO, Kazuo**
Period : **FY2009 -13**

Cyclone Nargis struck far more people in Myanmar in 2008 than Sidr did in Bangladesh the year before. The lesson of the “tragedy of Nargis” taught us that in order to tackle widely affecting natural disasters, we have to share the experience of local people within the same “meso-global” area, namely, the periphery of Bengal Bay. “Nargis” taught us how important it is to network different areas in the same “meso-global” area which is prone to a shared natural disaster. However, it has been difficult for governments of neighboring countries to share information. As such, universities in Japan are trying to facilitate networking within this meso-global area. Through exchanging information on local experiences and wisdom, between different actors, it is hoped that different areas will network within a communal framework. This project aims to show, as a model, the potential role that Japanese academic researchers can play in cooperating with concerned parties from countries in the meso-global area.

Scientific Research (B)

The Growth Mechanism in Next Generation Southeast Asia and the Challenge to Its Political Economy

Principal Investigator : **MIENO, Fumiharu**
Period : **FY2013-16**

In Southeast Asia, the growth strategies of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand have achieved substantial success in recent years. However, growth mechanisms are slowly showing restraints reflected by the changing circumstances of labor and demography and the surplus of capital, which are strengthening the necessity for reform in the cycle between consumption and investment.

A newly emerging mechanism may be linked to environmental-related technology which can potentially shoulder next generation growth in the region, while bringing about adjustment problems for newly emerging conflicts within society.

Based on such concerns, this research project tries to capture the overall picture of the emergence of a next generation growth mechanism and of the accompanying social transformation, through cooperation with various fields in economics and political science.

Establishing an Alternative Asian Rural Development Model Having Respect on Traditional Culture and History and Practice Oriented Area Study

Principal Investigator : **YAJIMA, Kichiji**
Period : **FY2013-15**

Asian villages have maintained diversified and individual cultures rooted in the local communities. However, the existing rural development approaches which aim of economic development and modernization of livelihood, have paid little attention to these diversified and individual cultures until now. Underrating traditional culture and history, which has been passed down from one generation to the next in the community, discourages villagers from feeling fulfilled and taking pride in living in rural communities. The spiritual bond of the community has been weakened and problems of depopulation and aging has emerged. Now, we think many rural communities may face disintegration.

This research aims at establishing an alternative rural development approach appreciating and encouraging the importance of traditional culture and history in the local community in Asian countries by the means of Practice-oriented Area Studies.

Study on Myanmar’s “Opening Up” Process and Obstacles to Democratization

Principal Investigator : **CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin**
Period : **FY2013-16**

This project will examine the opening up process in Myanmar, in all the political, economic and social spheres to determine whether Myanmar is democratizing or is it moving towards a new form of authoritarianism, perhaps one more consonant with other contemporary authoritarian regimes in Asia. It aims primarily to explore obstacles to Myanmar’s democratization and to investigate the impact of the opening up process on the region.

American Intellectuals’ Changing Perspectives and the U.S. Regional Strategies toward Asia during the Cold War Period

Principal Investigator : **KOIZUMI, Junko**
Period : **FY 2012-15**

This research project examines how American intellectuals perceived Asia during the Cold War period by taking the Council of Foreign Relations and related organizations into perspective. Drawing on archival records at various think-tanks and philanthropic organizations, it examines how Asia, particularly East Asia and Southeast Asia, was discussed and analyzed in the political and intellectual forum that brought policy-makers, business elites, journalists, academics and the general public together.

Ethnographic Studies on Creative Processes of Construction from Natural Disasters

Principal Investigator : **SHIMIZU, Hiromu**
Period : **FY2012-15**

This project is composed of nine members from different disciplines ranging from anthropology, sociology, history, area studies, public health to civil engineering, who have long experiences of researching on the impacts and influences of natural disasters that afflict human communities. Their research sites and topics cover Japan (Unzen Eruption 1991, Hanshin Awaji Earthquake 1995), China (Wenchuan Earthquake 2008), Indonesia and Thailand (Sumatra-Andaman Earthquake and Tsunami 2004), and Turkey (Izmit 1999).

Natural disasters destroy social and life infrastructures, bring death to thousands of people, and can lead to the destruction of previous ways of life as well as conventional socio-cultural institutions. Disasters attack most mercilessly those who are socially, economically and politically the most vulnerable because of being positioned at the lowest social strata or by being the most marginalized class.

However, according to observations and understandings of the members based on long time research, natural disasters in many cases create new spaces for victims or survivors to claim their basic human rights as well as struggles to construct new communities in totally different and innovative ways so that their previous vulnerability can be alleviated. For all members, this aspect of the reconstruction process is the most important topic to explore.

Half a year after this project was initiated, the Great Earthquake hit east Japan creating a huge tsunami which struck nuclear power plants along the coast line in Fukushima leading to a major nuclear accident. Accordingly, we revised our original plan to include this disaster as a study to be prioritized so as to be able to offer constructive suggestions on rehabilitation.

Towards Paradigm Shift on Asian Agricultural Finance Research: Regional Comparative Study Focusing on Differences in Rural Social Structure

Principal Investigator : **FUJITA, Koichi**
Period : **FY2012-15**

This research aims at conducting a regional comparative analysis on performance of agricultural/rural institutional finance in major parts of Asia. It consists of historical research of agricultural finance in Japan, Okinawa, Korea and Taiwan, and its contemporary analysis in China, Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh and India.

The major hypothesis is that the performance of the agricultural cooperatives in each region had a close relation with the structural characteristics of rural society which had been formed historically over a long period of time. In East Asia, in the pre-War period, we analyze why the agricultural cooperative finance had been successful in various degrees, by connecting it with the difference/similarity of rural social structure within the region. In Southeast and South Asia, in contrast, we analyze and criticize the current status of a quite high interest rate of around 3 per cent per month

in rural finance under the situations in which financial liberalization had been carried out since the 1980s and microfinance had flourished on a wider scale. The ultimate purpose of the present research is to criticize the current paradigm on agricultural/rural institutional finance which allows the high interest rate structure and thereby try to facilitate the paradigm shift in institutional credit supply in rural areas in developing countries.

A Study on Regional Sustainable Humansphere in Indonesia Based on Long-term Data and Field Work

Principal Investigator : **MIZUNO, Kosuke**
Period : **FY 2011-14**

The "Comal Project" was conducted in 1990-92 to understand the long-term social changes taken place in northern coastal area in Central Java with the way to compare the extensive data of 1904 shown in the book "Desa-People's Economy Shown by the Figures (De Desa- Volkshuishouding in Cijfers)" by Van Moll in 1913-14, with data collected by fieldwork in 1990, especially in relation to the change of agrarian structure, rural elite and livelihood. The current project will do similar fieldwork in the same area to understand the changes that took place in the region during 1990-2011 in relation to democratization, decentralization, free trade and economic growth, and try to locate these changes in long term societal changes. The current project will look at the long term changes of deforestation, epidemics and natural disasters since the beginning of 19th century and people's preparations as an integral part of people's survival strategies. It will research the long-term development of Indonesian society hoping to shed light on the changes in the geosphere, biosphere and humansphere.

Multilingual Networks: Diversity and Dynamism in the Uplands of Mainland Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator : **BADENOCH, Nathan**
Period : **FY2011-13**

The objective of this research is to demonstrate the value of multilingualism for the resilience of society in a rapidly changing world where economic efficiency is given priority over human and natural diversity. This research will draw upon evidence from mainland Southeast Asia where multilingual people strategically use language to negotiate their interactions with the regional economy. The uplands of northern Laos will provide the main field area for the research. Research activities will document and analyze the strategic language-based networks formed by local people as they seek to secure their livelihoods, demonstrating how language is a key factor in determining how these networks are created, maintained and adapted. In challenging the common understanding that linguistic diversity is a barrier to socio-economic development, the research will make concrete proposals for how social resilience can be strengthened through institutions of governance that recognize and support human diversity as a source of flexibility, adaptability and dynamism under the rapid and risky forces of regionalization.

Scientific Research (C)

Cohort Study of Advance Care Planning in the End of Life—from the View Point of Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment—Principal Investigator : WADA, Taizo
Period : FY2012-14

In 2025, the baby boomer generation will be over 75 and the estimated numbers of death will be 1.6 million, twice as much as total number of births. 90% of death cases are projected to be older people. An increase in Alzheimer type dementia is placing a burden on family members or care givers, but it is difficult to know their preferences due to lower cognitive functions. In many cases, nutrition methods or medical treatment are decided by medical staff and family without the consent of patient themselves. In Japan, there is no national consensus on using nasal-tube feeding nor on indication of percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy for end stage of degenerative dementia patients. Older people who have made advance directives with their will might be healthier. Advance care planning is a process of discussion regarding the end of life care with family, care givers and medical staff to share patient's values and preferences. Process itself is vital and essential for better end of life care rather than making advance directives and living wills. Advance care planning might decrease the psychological burden of care and hopefully promise a better quality of life for patients themselves.

Challenging Exploratory Research

Sino-Siamese Economic Relations under the Condition of No Tribute and No TreatyPrincipal Investigator : KOIZUMI, Junko
Period : FY2012-14

This research project explores the development economic relations between Siam and China from the mid-19th to early 20th centuries when both countries had no formal diplomatic relations by focusing on how both countries managed and regulated the growing flows of goods and people without any formal institutional arrangements and channels for negotiation.

Young Scientists (A)

Ensuring the Safety and Security of Seafood in Globalization: Advanced Application of Epidemiological Information of Food-poisoning PathogensPrincipal Investigator : NAKAGUCHI, Yoshitsugu
Period : FY2013-16

The rate of food imports to Japan has drastically increased through the globalization of the food supply. Yet, food safety and security precautions are insufficient. According to statistics, Japan's food self-sufficiency ratio is under 40 percent. Recently many cases involving the safety and security of food were reported. Japanese consumers take an interest in them. Furthermore, Japan is surrounded by the sea and has rich fishery resources, yet the self-sufficiency ratio of fishery products is currently

decreasing. Today, general and scientific knowledge of the safety and security of food and seafood for imported food is limited, thus there is an imperative to prepare information that ensures the safety and security of food for consumers. This study focuses on microbiological risks of food-borne pathogens in imported seafood. It hopes to conceptualize the establishment of control policies to prevent health risks caused in imported foods.

Interaction of Lower Swamp and Hydrology in the Equatorial Southeast Asian RegionPrincipal Investigator : KOZAN, Osamu
Period : FY2013-15

This project aims to enhance the theoretical and empirical understanding of the interaction between lower swamps and hydrology in the equatorial Southeast Asian region. Based on in situ observational meteorology, peat, ground water, water quality and CO₂ emission data, a hydrological land surface model will be developed. This model will be coupled with a non-hydrostatic atmospheric model for numerical simulation to estimate the impact of water drainage and large-scale tree plantation on a rainfall system. Finally this coupling model will be used to evaluate the interaction between lower swamp and hydrology in the equatorial region.

Young Scientists (B)

Why Only Ibans Are Infected? : Cross-Disciplinary Research towards Emerging Malaria Disease.Principal Investigator : MASUDA, Gaku
Period : FY2013-15

The reasons why emerging monkey malaria patients occur among this specific ethnic group will be clarified through a combination of anthropological methods, ecological field study and micro-climatological observations. This research will deepen the scientific understanding of forest malaria and aim at generating optimized control methods specific to forest malaria, towards which response has been globally late.

Formulation of Health-checkup System for the Elderly in the Kingdom of BhutanPrincipal Investigator : SAKAMOTO, Ryota
Period : FY2013-16

According to United Nations, at the global level, 5 percent of the population was at least 65 years of age in 1950. By 2009, this proportion had increased to just under 8 percent. By 2050, 16 percent of the world population is projected to be 65 years or over. According to the government of the Kingdom of Bhutan, the number of the aged 65 years or over was 29,745 in 2005 and the number will double by 2030. We would like to introduce a health checkup for the elderly because it is an important opportunity to grasp problems with the elderly and to prevent future diseases, disabilities, and deaths. We will assess disability, dementia,

depression, diabetes, dental problems, isolation, hypertension, alcohol problems, visual problems, ear problems, fall, urinary incontinence, and nutrition (5 Ds, I HAVE FUN for short) of the elderly. To integrate the project to primary health care, medical staff and villagers understanding is necessary. The elderly should be cared for in collaboration with family, neighbors, village heads, medical facilities, schools, and so on. Chief program officers and district health officers introduced the project to medical staff in Basic Health Unit (BHU), hospitals, village heads, village health workers, and principals in the schools. We should include not only people who come to medical facilities, but also people who do not come to the facilities because some elderly people cannot come even if they want to. There is the possibility that such people will have severe diseases who need special attention. Although there are issues of manpower, medical staff should visit the houses of the elderly if needed. We hope the program will trigger and help to build bonds and harmony in communities.

The Development of Objective and Subjective Fall Risk Assessment Tool for Asian Population

Principal Investigator : **ISHIMOTO, Yasuko**
Period : **FY2013-14**

Falls are among the principal causes of functional decline in the elderly. The risk factors of falls have been investigated to prevent elderly people from being dependent on care assistance. Various scales for the assessment of sarcopenia, locomotive syndrome, and fall risk have been developed. However, the variety of choices make it difficult for professionals to decide which scale should be chosen. The aim of this study is (1) to clarify the characteristics of scales for the assessment of sarcopenia, locomotive syndrome self-check, and fall risk index (FRI) in two Asian countries: Japan and Bhutan, and (2) to develop a new fall risk assessment including objective and subjective factors. The development of a new fall risk assessment tool will contribute to preventive care and fall prevention in Asian countries.

“Field Nutrition” Research on Lifestyle-Related Diseases and Diet among Elderly People in Himalayan Highland

Principal Investigator : **KIMURA, Yumi**
Period : **FY2013 -15**

The increase in lifestyle-related diseases is becoming one of the most serious health problems worldwide. Especially, in developing countries, health systems and medical resources are not yet adequate so it is very important to address health problems through daily diet. This research focuses on the Himalayan area, in particular, high remote areas, where lifestyle-related diseases are currently increasing through rapid urbanization. The aim of this study is to evaluate these diseases and their background through examining dietary habits and suggest possible interventions for their prevention. This study is designed with a new research methodology, “field nutrition,” a research combination comprised of nutritional assessment and cultural anthropology. For nutritional assessment this projects uses a newly developed tool; 11-item

Food Diversity Score Kyoto (FDSK-11) which is applied in addition to a basic nutritional assessment. Moreover, cultural backgrounds such as traditional eating culture and its changes, the economic situation and food availability will be evaluated in the community. This study aims to reveal lifestyle-related diseases in the elderly population and its relation to the nutritional situation and cultural backgrounds in the local population. It will clarify some key factors to address diseases through diet or lifestyle backgrounds.

Research Activity Start-up

Analysis and Description of Malagasy Dialects Form an Austronesian Comparative Perspective

Principal Investigator : **NISHIMOTO, Noa**
Period : **FY2013-14**

There live more than 20 ethnic groups in Madagascar. They all have their own languages, or dialects, belonging to the Austronesian language family. The main language which I have been analyzing and describing is Tandroy dialect, but neighboring dialects such as Vezo, Antanosy and Merina are also under my scope of investigation.

The objectives of this study are :

- (1) to analyze the verbal categories of Tandroy dialect of Malagasy,
- (2) to describe the morphological system of the language (because derivational morphology in Malagasy is extremely productive),
- (3) to analyze the gerundive phrase which is used as an abstract noun and a verbal phrase in the same morphological structure,
- (4) to compare Tandroy with other Austronesian languages that I have started to study since 2011, namely Rurutu (in French Polynesia) and Rapanui (Easter Island), and
- (5) to observe not only linguistic aspects but also cultural and social aspects when carrying out field survey.

I will create a database of the languages under study and publish their reference grammar as one of my final goals and contributions.

Effects of Change on Natural Forest to Plantations Through the Observation of Greenhouse Gas Dynamics in Southeast Asia

Principal Investigator : **ITOH, Masayuki**
Period : **FY2012-13**

This study focuses on the spatial and temporal variation of major greenhouse gas fluxes such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide in Southeast Asian forests. In Southeast Asia, rapid land use change is taking place over a large area. This research aims to carry out gas flux measurements in both natural forest sites and plantations (Acacia or palm oil plantation) and the results will be compared. The study hopes to compare the results of several phases of human impacts through simultaneous field measurements in the forests and observe different stages of land use change.

JCAS

The Japan Consortium for Area Studies

<http://www.jcas.jp/>



Japan Consortium for Area Studies

The Japan Consortium for Area Studies (JCAS) is a new form of organizational collaboration, consisting of research and educational institutes and learned societies engaged in studies on various global regions, as well as private-sector organizations closely related to area studies. The consortium was founded in April 2004, integrating numerous organizations and groups of researchers dedicated to area studies independently operated within universities and research institutes. In line with the original purpose to promote information exchanges and joint research activities across organizational borders, it has continued its efforts and now developed into an academic community.

As of 2013, there are 97 member institutions including CSEAS, which was one of the founding members. JCAS continues to capitalize on the area studies network it has built up over the years and is actively fostering collaborative projects. Since 2006, The Center for Integrated Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University has played a pivotal role as the headquarters for the secretariat and promotes the following activities: creation of area studies networks; promotion of collaborative research, linkages

with academic societies; sharing results with society; and promoting activities within Japan. CSEAS actively participates with member institutions to continually foster and develop JCAS.



JCAS News Letter No.14, March 2013

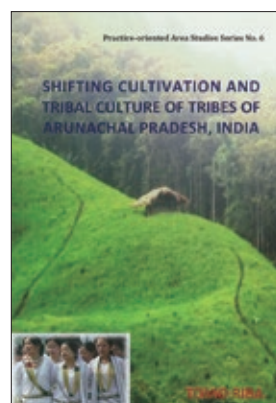
PRACTICE-ORIENTED AREA STUDIES

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/pas/>

Area studies in Japan has arisen especially as a social response to open alternative frontiers which orthodox academic studies could not respond to. In particular, CSEAS Kyoto University, has incorporated the natural sciences to enrich Area Studies, integrating this discipline with the social sciences. Practice-oriented Area Studies strongly seeks a way to participate in and learn from people's practical efforts to challenge their possibilities in this area. This department officially started in October 2008, and is, thus, the newest in CSEAS.

The main projects are a mobile site type research for sustainability science. These are as follows: Practice-oriented Area Study on Re-vitalization of Networking Societies by "Zaichi" (Village-Communities) and Local Towns (Rural Urban) in collaboration with ISS (Institute of Sustainability Science); an Alternative Rural Development Model on the Basis of Rural History and Culture: Action for Mutual Learning on the Significance of Rural Culture through Networking with People in Asian Developing Countries and Japan (Asian Neighbors Network Program, Toyota Foundation); The Promoting Project for Needs

Based Area Studies for the World: Study on "Social Software" for Development and Environment Preservation in Peripheral South Asia: Trying to Find a Clue through Stakeholder Participation (JSPS); and the International Networking Project to Cope with Natural Hazards on the Periphery of Bengal Bay (JSPS).



Practice-oriented Area Studies Series: No.6

Shifting Cultivation And Tribal Culture Of Tribes Of Arunachal Pradesh, India
TOMO RIBA. 2013



Practice-oriented Area Studies Series: No.4

Change of Rural Society and Local Agro-ecological Knowledge in Myanmar.
Tun Aung Chain and Ando, Kazuo. 2013.

ASIAN CORE PROGRAM (JSPS)

Southeast Asian Model for Co-existence in the 21st Century

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/research/asian-core-initiative/>



“Asian Connections: Southeast Asian Model for Co-existence in the 21st Century” has been running under the JSPS Asian Core Program (FY2009-13). Over the centuries, Southeast Asia as a region, has adopted Hindu, Chinese, Islamic and Euro-American civilizations into its history, which has led to the formation of a pluralistic world where multiple ethnic groups and cultures co-



Seminar co-sponsored by LIPI, CSEAS, and Asian Core University Program (JSPS) held in Jakarta, March 9-12, 2013.

exist. Under the present world order of globalization and neo-liberal economy, Southeast Asia has, on the whole, overcome the Cold War and internal conflicts, demonstrating economic and social developments. At the same time, many problems and issues have emerged which transcend national boundaries. In order to cope with these, there has been a move toward regional cooperation and flexible response towards co-existence. Where state-level institutional arrangements may not be fully functional, there is a multi-layered and dynamic social foundation that adapts to these changes. In this program, we look at the grounded responses that can be found in the region towards various problems and issues such as in the post-economic crisis reconstruction, super-regional governance of resources and environment, emergence of local powers, social and cultural reconstruction in the face of mobility and flow. By focusing on the concrete level, we hope to provide an alternative view of the region: rather than one of a peripheral region that becomes incorporated in the globalization of the central and powerful regions, we look at Southeast Asia's own model of development in re-constituting the region and beyond.

Project I	Project II	Project III	Project IV	Project V	Project VI
2009–2011 Dynamics of the Seven Seas Links in Asia Pacific	2009–2011 Deterritorialization of the State: Transnational Network and New Regional Formation in Asia	2009–2011 Re-Considering the East Asian Economic Growth Model	2010–2012 Transformative Politico-Economic Powers in Local Southeast Asia	2011–2013 Study on Integrated River Basin Management in Asia	2012–2013 Interface, Negotiation, and Interaction in Southeast Asia

Projects I and II combined their efforts to hold an international seminar in January 2011, where Professor James Scott was invited and the discussion took off from his book *The Art of Not Being Governed*. A publication from the seminar papers is now in progress, which includes works on both Mainland Southeast Asia and the hills vs. plains dichotomy, as well as Maritime and Insular Southeast Asia to widen the discussion on issues related to overcoming the state-centered perspective.

Project III considered the East Asian economy and its response to the economic crisis, and a book is now in progress, dealing with the emerging alternatives to developmentalism of the past era. Based on ongoing discussion on localization of administration in Southeast Asia, **Project IV** looked not only at the state and its administration, politics in urban areas, but also power at the grassroots and among entrepreneurs that actually bring changes to society, towards conceptualizing the future of the region. Numerous seminars and joint sessions were held at international academic meetings to present the findings of the project.

Project V is led by the hard sciences, dealing with water management in the Asian riverine systems, which has become an urgent problem in various countries in the region.

Project VI is an offshoot of Project 1 and 2, setting concepts of flow, interface and boundaries as central to understanding the plurality and interactions over time among different sociocultural, ecological, and economic factors in the region. Together, the six projects in one way or another seek alternatives to the paradigm of state-centeredness and developmentalism as ways to envision the social evolution and regional reformation in Southeast Asia. Through projects and seminars, the program has questioned future orientations for Southeast Asian studies in this age of globalization. As Southeast Asian studies is now attracting a lot of attention and energy in Asia, the program has become a valuable arena for exchanging ideas and rethinking our future scholarly direction, forming new networks of scholarship in the region. Throughout, the program has also supported many of the Center's existing projects and programs, especially the Southeast Asia Seminar held in Thailand (2011), the Philippines (2012), and Malaysia (2013).

STAFF RESEARCH INTERESTS

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/about/staff/>

The core components of CSEAS are the Research Divisions of Integrated Area Studies, Human-Nature Dynamics, Socio-Cultural Dynamics, Economic and Political Dynamics, and Division of Information and Network for Area Studies. The mission of each research divisions is to promote Southeast Asian studies mainly based on natural sciences, humanities and social sciences, respectively.

DIVISION OF INTEGRATED AREA STUDIES



This division explores the age of information and globalization through synthetic and holistic approaches, and pursues comparative research on areas within and transcending the boundaries of Southeast Asia, as well as on regional information systems. In addition, the division integrates and coordinates the research of the Center in collaboration with the other research divisions and the Division of Area Informatics.

2 STAFF RESEARCH INTERESTS

DIVISION OF HUMAN-NATURE DYNAMICS

This division explores the co-existence of humans and their environment. The Ecological Resources section pursues research on human ecology, environmental management systems, and resources. The Life Environment section studies food, nutrition, and hygiene in relation to the environment. The Field Medical section studies aging and diseases in relation to the environment and culture.



DIVISION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS



This division explores the changing interactions of culture, society, and ecology through perspectives that challenge the disciplinary and geographic boundaries shaping past studies of Southeast Asia. It studies social transformations, cultural aspects of production, the creation of borderland spaces, and everyday life, as well as religion, knowledge practices, the institution of culture, and gender and sexuality.

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS

This division studies the political and economic dynamics of Southeast Asia in the context of globalization and regionalization. The division aims to analyze fundamental transformations in the arena of the political economy in Southeast Asia such as politico-economic regionalization, neo-liberal economic trends and its reactions, and democratization and decentralization.



DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND NETWORK FOR AREA STUDIES



This division provides various information resources, an information infrastructure based on the Internet, and a support system for highly utilized resources in Area Studies. Also, in order to build the concept and discipline of Area Informatics as a research field at the Center, the division explores a methodology for applying informatics in area studies.

DIVISION OF INTEGRATED AREA STUDIES

SHIMIZU, Hiromu

Professor, Director

1. Anthropology of disaster and ethnographic studies on creative processes of reconstruction
2. Grassroots globalization among indigenous people at peripheral contact zones
3. Socio-cultural history of Yokosuka City under the shadow of US Naval Base

KONO, Yasuyuki

Professor, Deputy Director

1. Sustainable humanosphere studies
2. Land and water resources management
3. Livelihood transitions studies

DIVISION OF HUMAN-NATURE DYNAMICS

MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo

Professor

1. Longitudinal study on healthcare for community-dwelling elderly in Japan.
2. International comparative study on healthcare designs for community-dwelling elderly associated with ecology and culture
3. Study on neurodegenerative diseases in New Guinea

NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki

Professor

1. Elucidation of interrelationships between the natural environment and human activities (cultural, social, economic, etc.) specific to Asia through analysis of enteric infections
2. Safety of the food traded across international borders in Asia

KOZAN, Osamu

Associate Professor

1. The sustainability of large scale plantations in peat swamp forests, Indonesia
2. Interactions between the hydrosphere and human activities

ITOH, Masayuki

Assistant Professor

1. Research on material cycling in various environments
2. Human impacts on material cycling in tropical region
3. Effects of land use changes on tropical forest and peat land ecosystems

SYLAVONG, Latsamay

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Legal instruments, policies and institutional arrangements for local institutions, associations and communities in co-management and protection of forests/natural resources;
2. Local knowledge, traditional practices in protecting the biodiversity, forests, genetic resources and others
3. Sustainable financing or incentives schemes that benefit sharing distribution under various agreements for local participation and engagement in managing and protecting forests and natural resources for effectiveness of REDD implementation

NEOH Kok-boon

Program-Specific Researcher

1. Termite and ant communities associated with agricultural intensification and urbanization
2. The survival adaptive strategies of termites
3. Insect pest management program

KIMURA, Yumi

Research Fellow

1. Diet and health of elderly people in community
2. Dietary changes and lifestyle-related diseases within communities

ISHIMOTO, Yasuko

Researcher of Scientific Research

1. Fall prevention for community-dwelling elderly
2. Health of Monpa people in North east India

SHIODERA, Satomi

Researcher of Scientific Research

1. Human-induced disturbance and reforestation of tropical forest
2. Impact evaluation of drainage canal construction in tropical peat swamp forest
3. Adaptation of tree and leaf traits to various environmental stresses

TORII, Kiyoshi

Visiting Professor

1. Analysis of the creation of three dimensional landscape image-based watersheds and hydrological environment areas through DEM
2. Observation of overseas large scale irrigation areas land use change processes through Earth observation satellites

NAKAGUCHI, Yoshitsugu

Visiting Associate Professor

1. Areal infectious diseases in Southeast Asia
2. Enteric infection caused through consumption of raw seafood
3. Evaluation of human health risks with traditional food

BADENOCH, Nathan

Visiting Associate Professor (Hakubi Project)

1. Linguistic diversity
2. Anthropological linguistics of Southeast Asia
3. Social adaptation and resilience

WADA, Taizo

Visiting Associate Professor

1. A cross cultural survey of older adults' perspectives on advance care planning

FUJISAWA, Michiko

Visiting Associate Professor

1. Practice of healthcare design planning for the elderly in Bhutan
2. Study on aging of elderly highlanders in New Guinea
3. Comparative study on aging between humans and chimpanzees

SAKAMOTO, Ryota

Visiting Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project)

1. Health promotion for the elderly in the Kingdom of Bhutan
2. History and future prospects of public health in Japan
3. Potential sources of Legionnaires' disease

KATO, Emiko

Affiliated Researcher

1. Study on health situation of pregnant women in Bhutan
2. Study on maternal and child health in Bhutan+

DIVISION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DYNAMICS**HAYAMI, Yoko**

Professor, Deputy Director

1. Care and relatedness in the reconfiguration of intimate and public spheres in Southeast Asia
2. Minority issues in Thailand and Myanmar
3. Buddhist saints across the Thai-Myanmar border

KOIZUMI, Junko

Professor

1. Thai history and historiography
2. History of scholarship

ISHIKAWA, Noboru

Professor

1. Plantation and society
2. Global Ethnography
3. Bifocal Area Studies (Japan and Southeast Asia)

HAU, Caroline Sy.

Professor

1. State formation, elites, and nationalism
2. Cultural Studies
3. Philippines

SAMEJIMA, Hiromitsu

Program-Specific Researcher

1. Development of biodiversity inventory system for sustainable management of tropical rainforest
2. Spatio-temporal variation of animals in aseasonal tropical regions
3. Evaluation of the ecosystem services of tropical rainforests through hunting

MORISHITA, Akiko

Program-Specific Researcher

1. Politics of natural resources in Southeast Asia in the era of globalization
2. Comparative study of local political economy in Indonesia and Malaysia
3. Politics and social change in Southeast Asia

IGA, Tsukasa

Research Fellow

1. The relationship between media and political regime in Southeast Asia
2. The enactment process of Freedom of Information Law in Southeast Asia
3. Transnational social movements in Southeast Asia

AUNG, Zaw

Guest Research Associate

1. Trans-boundary Investments and Responsibility for Social and Environmental Justice: Lessons learnt from the Industrial Development Policies and Practices of Japan and Thailand
2. Development-induced social change, cross-border migration and human security

HAMAYA, Mariko

JSPS Fellow

1. Female renouncer's way of living in contemporary India
2. Re-construction of family and home in the suburbs of pilgrimage centers
3. Indigenous feminism

NARISAWA, Noriko

JSPS Fellow

1. Livelihood diversification and gender issues in rural Africa
2. Gift-giving for developing personal friendships among women in Africa
3. Women's agency and development

KUBO, Tadayuki

JSPS Fellow

1. Life strategies of refugees and migrants
2. Cross-border activities between Thailand and Burma (Myanmar)
3. Refugees' resettlement to third countries

CREAK, Simon

Visiting Associate Professor (Hakubi Project)

1. History and historiography of Southeast Asia, especially Laos
2. Cultural, intellectual, and gender history
3. Sport, Nationalism, and Regionalism

KATO, Yumi

Visiting Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project)

1. Social transformation of 'hunter-gatherers' with the impact of development policy
2. Influence of large-scale plantation on the use of forest resources
3. Ethnic minorities and ethnicity

YOSHIMURA, Chie

Visiting Lecturer

1. Everyday social relations between the handicapped in Thailand
2. Networks for the disabled and disabled activities
3. Care systems within Thailand

CHONLAWORN, Piyada

Affiliated Researcher

1. Social and economic history of Thailand, between 16th–19th centuries
2. Historical and political interaction between East and Southeast Asia

DIVISION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL DYNAMICS

FUJITA, Koichi

Professor

1. Dynamics of Asian agriculture and rural economy
2. Rural social structure and performance of agricultural/rural finance in Asia
3. Rubber industry development in Myanmar and other Southeast Asia

MIZUNO, Kosuke

Professor

1. Democratization and decentralization of community organizations and institutional change
2. Small businesses and future development within Southeast Asian economic development
3. Sustainable Humansphere development, multiple forms of East Asian development models of local development under post-authoritarian export-orientated industrialization and Sustainable Humansphere development as seen from Indonesia's regions

MIENO, Fumiharu

Associate Professor

1. Financial system in Thailand and ASEAN 4
2. Saving union and rural finance in Laos
3. Economic reform in Myanmar

OKAMOTO, Masaaki

Associate Professor

1. Urban politics in Southeast Asia
2. Political economy of oil palm plantation expansion in Southeast Asia
3. Local politics and decentralization in Southeast Asia

CHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin

Associate Professor

1. Domestic politics and international relations of Thailand
2. Politics of mainland Southeast Asia and interstate relations
3. Regional integration and ASEAN

NAKANISHI, Yoshihiro

Associate Professor

1. Civil-military relations and violent conflicts in Burma/Myanmar
2. Transformation of political parties in Burma/Myanmar
3. Security issues in Southeast Asia

KIMURA, Ehito

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Indonesian and Southeast Asian Politics
2. Political Change and Transitional Justice
3. Decentralization and Local Politics

TREERAT, Nualnoi

Visiting Research Scholar

1. The role of media industries on economy, politics and democracy in Thailand and other Southeast Asia
2. Senior Executives Networking: impacts on monopoly and wealth accumulation in Thailand
3. Impacts of populist policies on economy, politics and fiscal burden

SURYOMENGGOLO, Jafar

Program-specific Researcher

1. Working class narratives in Indonesia
2. Indonesia's post-Suharto labor activism

FUJITA, Motoko

Research Fellow

1. Biodiversity and forest management in tropical Asia
2. Feeding ecology of edible-nest swiftlet and sustainable management
3. Ecosystem function of birds as nutrient transporter

BONANNO, Gianluca

Research Fellow

1. Pan-Asianism (through a comparative analysis focused on Southeast Asia)
2. The proliferation of trans-boundary issues in the Greater Mekong Sub-region
3. Urbanisation and ethnic relocation in mainland Southeast Asia

SATO, Nao

Researcher of Scientific Research

1. Cross-national study of single mother's "poverty"
2. The role of social capital in risk response and poverty avoidance

KANO, Hiroyoshi

Visiting Professor

1. Economic history of modern rural Java, with special reference to agricultural production and employment structure changes
2. Development of oil palm plantation enterprises in Indonesia
3. Change of inter-regional relations in parallel with the economic development of Southeast Asia

NISHIMOTO, Noa

Visiting Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project)

1. Analysis and description of the Malagasy dialects
2. Number conceptualization in non-literate societies
3. Use of natural resources and human security in Polynesian islands

MASUDA, Gaku

Visiting Assistant Professor

1. Micro-climatological methods for field science
2. Multidisciplinary approaches to malaria control study
3. Muslim network study

KAWAMURA, Chiyo

Affiliated Researcher

1. Kinship and Community-based Industry Batik in Yogyakarta, Central Java
2. Javanese 'Trah'
3. Industry Batik and cooperative association in Central Java

TOYAMA, Ayako

Affiliated Researcher

1. The role of the judiciary in democratization: a comparison of Thailand and Indonesia
2. The relationship between the army and the judiciary in Thailand
3. Bureaucracy of Thailand

DIVISION OF INFORMATION AND NETWORK FOR AREA STUDIES

ANDO, Kazuo

Associate Professor

1. To identify the significance of the area built by Tibeto-Burma language group people considering the area of Bangladesh, North-east India, Myanmar and Laos in one monsoon area on the periphery of the Bengal Bay
2. To prepare an alternative paradigm of Agriculture and Rural Development through peoples subjective participation from villages in Japan and Asian countries in order to develop a concrete action program
3. To develop a unique Area Study Methodology through "Awareness of ZAICHI," "Sense of ownership," and "Intuitive understanding"

KOBAYASHI, Satoru

Associate Professor

1. Time-space analysis of Buddhist activities in mainland Southeast Asia
2. Livelihood changes in Cambodian rural societies
3. Construction of "Public Sphere" in post-war/ conflict societies

LÓPEZ, Mario Ivan

Program-Specific Associate Professor

1. The construction of transnational families in Japan and Southeast Asia
2. Reconceptualizations of care in ageing societies
3. The role of religion in supporting immigrant workers overseas

KITANI, Kimiya

Assistant Professor

1. Resource sharing system for Southeast Asian periodicals
2. Possibility of information transmission utilizing open source software
3. Availability of prevention system for information security

SHITARA, Narumi

Assistant Professor

1. Japanese academic publications in the age of globalization and the internet
2. Transition of Southeast Asian studies in Japan

ONO, Mikiko

Assistant Professor

1. Collection development of materials in Southeast Asia
2. Construction of co-sharing and use system of information resources in Southeast Asia
3. Archiving and digitization of Vietnamese historical materials

KONG, Jianxun

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Labor migration in southern and southwestern Yunnan Province of China
2. Social capital and social distance in quantitative sociology
3. Identity of ethnicity and nationality in Southeast Asia

POKHREL, Chandra Prasad

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Agricultural technology, livelihood and food security
2. Crop disease, agro-environment and agro-biodiversity/ homestead biodiversity
3. Rural and eco-tourism

DIFFLOTH, Gérard Félix

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Comparison and historical reconstruction of Austroasiatic languages
2. Prehistory of Austroasiatic knowledge in zoology and botany
3. Expressives ("Gitaigo") in Southeast Asian languages

TRAN VAN, Quyen

Visiting Research Scholar

1. Studying pre-modern history of Vietnam
2. Studying vietnamese traditional villages' society
3. Studying Sino-Nom documents' bibliographical method

YOSHIKAWA, Sanae

Program-Specific Researcher

1. Online and off-line collection, editing and dissemination of the center's information to the public
2. Ideal forms of PR activity in academic society
3. Transition and trend analysis in launching brands domestically and internationally

CHAKMA, Shishir Swapan

Researcher of Scientific Research

1. Agricultural technologies and food security
2. Information in farmer decision making
3. Productivity and ecological change
4. Impact of changing jhum (swidden cultivation) on local culture

SUZUKI, Reiji

Affiliated Associate Professor

1. Effects of swidden cultivation on long-term change in forest soil and vegetation
2. Revaluation of local knowledge inherited in Japanese swidden cultivation
3. Practical approaches to establishing the sustainable livelihoods of local communities

YAJIMA, Kichiji

Research Fellow/ Researcher of Scientific Research

1. Continuation of traditional cultures and local nature for future generations through development of Village Folk Cultural Museum
2. Community development through collaboration among residents, academics and local administration
3. Practice oriented area studies as an alternative method of research

FUJII, Miho

Affiliated Researcher

1. Local people's wisdom
2. Public river management

IMAKITA, Tetsuya

Affiliated Researcher

1. Historical change in the utilization of mountain forest, bush and grassland and its regional differences
2. Restoration of the traditional utilization of mountain forests, bush and grassland in western and northern parts of Lake Biwa
3. Rehabilitation of secondary forest dominated by Quercus trees and the reconstruction of sustainable livelihood.

SHIMADA, Nahoko

Affiliated Researcher

1. Eco-historical study of the sacred places in Japan and Southeast Asia
2. Community development

POKHREL SHARMA, Sushila

Affiliated Researcher

1. Satoyama practices in Japan and its prospects of expansion in rural area of Nepal
2. Agriculture and environmental governance
3. Rural sociology and social inclusion

WAKEBE, Satoshi

Affiliated Researcher

1. Awareness of the process of death and thanatology of Japanese and Southeast Asian people
2. Awareness of diseases and the acceptance of rural health care services
3. Corporeal changes and modern lifestyles

TOYOTA, Tomoya

Affiliated Researcher

1. Atagoyama pilgrimage post station and expansion of settlement regeneration activities in Kiyotaki
2. Following construction of Sumikura building regional networks based on research on river transportation in Soan
3. Hands-on activities toward world heritage status for the Hozu river in Kameoka

JAPANESE VISITING SCHOLAR**SUGIHARA, Kaoru**

Japanese Visiting Professor

1. Global economic history
2. The environmental foundations of postwar Asian economic development
3. The history of intra-Asian trade

YOKOYAMA, Satoshi

Japanese Visiting Professor

1. Changes in land-use, natural resource use and subsistence in the mainland of Southeast Asia
2. The construction of the studies on human-nature interactions in Japan
3. A cultural geographical study on non-salted fermented soybean in the lucidophyllous forests of Southeast Asia and Himalayas

HAYASHIDA, Hideki

Japanese Visiting Associate Professor

1. Dynamism and economic mechanism of expansion of oil palm plantations in Southeast Asia
2. Economic development of the rural areas of Indonesia
3. Demand-side causes of the development of palm oil industries in the global market

HAYASHI, Kengo

Japanese Visiting Researcher

1. History of urban residences in modern and contemporary Indonesia
2. Discovering an ideal house for emerging megacities in South-East Asia
3. Creating CSI (City Sustainable Index)

LIBRARY

The Library of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/library/en/>

The CSEAS library has been the most essential foundation for the promotion of research activities in the field of Southeast Asian studies. As the result of ongoing collection development focusing on academic publications on Southeast Asia, the library holds approximately 180,000 items and assures access by both domestic and overseas patrons through its open access policy and reference services. The library places strong emphasis on publications published in Southeast Asia and especially, for Thailand and Indonesia, up to date book acquisitions operated through CSEAS's overseas liaison offices in Bangkok and Jakarta. In addition, the library also collects many archival materials from the colonial period in Microfilm form.

While the library is devoted to collecting and providing access to historical documents and academic works on Southeast Asia, it is also keen on responding to the changes in Southeast Asia and working together with researchers. For example, the CSEAS co-research program now has a special slot for document based research and provides sufficient funding for acquisition of library materials related to proposed documents based research. This open and collaborative atmosphere of the library is also created by the librarians that the library receives as foreign fellows. Over the past 20 years since 1986, many librarians from Southeast Asia and other countries have spent 6 months at the library and not only pursued their academic research interests, but also contributed to the development of the library in various ways. The library looks forward to working with many others in the near future.

Southeast Asian Vernacular Language Collections

The CSEAS Library holds materials published in various vernacular languages in Southeast Asia including publications in Indonesian, Thai (materials searchable in Thai scripts), Vietnamese, and so on. The CSEAS Library also has the following special collections.

Foronda Collection

This personal collection of a famous historian, Dr. Marcelino Foronda, late professor of De La Salle University, Manila and consists of 7,000 volumes of monographs and various other materials on Philippine history. The materials include prayers and underground publications from the Marcos years.



Charas Collection

This is a personal collection donated to our library by Mr. Charas Pikul, a former Thai government officer consisting of 9,000 volumes of monographs. The outstanding feature of this Collection is 4,000 cremation volumes *Nagsue Ngan Sop*. These are a unique form of publication in Thailand, usually published on the occasion of cremation rites of an important figure. Cremation volumes not only include information on the deceased person, but also selected texts of various genres. These are considered the largest collection of such volumes outside Thailand.



Ocampo Collection

The collection of the popular Filipino historian and writer, Dr. Ambeth R. Ocampo, the former Chairman of the National Historical Commission of the Philippines and Chairman of the History Department, Ateneo de Manila University, consists of 1000 items namely: rare books (from the 17th century to the post war period), periodicals including the Congressional Record, and ephemera including original Filipino sheet music from the early 20th century.



Materials from the Ocampo Collection. *Viage de Novios; Tanda de Valses* (Sheet Music from 19th Century)

Indonesia Islam Collection

This collection is of recent Islamic publications in Indonesia and is composed of approximately 2,000 volumes, covering a wide range of genres such as the translation of Islamic classics, political ideology, and introductory texts for public.

In addition to the above collections, in recent years, the library has also continued to acquire important research materials in microform.

MAP COLLECTIONS

The Map Room of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies, Kyoto University

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/publications-2/maps-materials/>

The map collection concentrates not only on Southeast Asia, but also includes almost the whole area from South to East Asia and surrounding regions. Publication dates of the maps range from the pre-war period to recent aerial surveys. At present, the collection comprises nearly 43,000 sheets. Of historical value are topographical maps of South and East Asia prepared by the Land Survey Department of the defunct Japanese Imperial Army which are on a scale of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000. Also included in the collection are a small number of thematic maps on land use, geology, and vegetation of Southeast Asian countries. In recent years, through collaboration with the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University, CSEAS has also been digitizing its materials to make them more widely available. About 4,400 topographical maps as well as 4,000 aerial photos, have now been digitized. The CSEAS Map Room provides visitors for those digital data as well as about 170 satellite images that are stored in DVDs.

Gaihouzu

Maps called “Gaihouzu” in Japanese are historically valuable Japanese Army topographical maps and nautical charts covering South and East Asia as well as Southeast Asia. They were prepared before and during World War II. About 19,000 Gaihouzu in the CSEAS Map Room comprise one of the foremost collections in Japan.

Other Maps

Besides the Gaihouzu, there are about 50 topographical, mineral product, geological, and vegetation maps on Japan, the former

Manchuria, Taiwan, and the Korea Peninsula. The Map Room also houses 24,000 topographic, geological maps, land-use, vegetation, administrative, and road maps. Parts of these maps are digitalized and available to the public on a limited basis.

• Satellite Images

The present holding numbers of satellite images is approximately 3,500 scenes. The area covered includes all regions of Southeast Asia, the eastern half of the Indian subcontinent, the whole of Bangladesh, part of South China, and Japan. Scenes from two or more seasons are chosen wherever possible. The collection concentrated on black-and-white positive films (bands 4, 5, and 7) which have a scale of 1:1,000,000 at the beginning, then on color prints with a scale of 1:250,000, and on digital data in recent years.

• Aerial Photographs: The Williams-Hunt Collection

This is a very variable collection of about 5,800 aerial photographs acquired by Peter Williams-Hunt during and after the World War II, which were organized by Dr. Elizabeth Moore at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. The collection mainly covers Cambodia (Angkor Wat), Thailand, Myanmar, Malaysia and Singapore. CSEAS has about 4,000 sheets of the collection, and their scanned images are also available to the public on a limited basis.

• Human Ecology Files (HEF)

This is the set of materials on human ecology, which were collected and compiled into 5,600 files by Professor Terry Rambo at East-West Center, Hawaii and were transferred to CSEAS in 2000. It includes various kinds of materials like abstracts of academic conferences, bulletins, reports articles of newspapers and journals throughout the world. In later years, the files on Agro-forestry, and Watersheds were added to the original materials and the number increased to 9,200 files in total. They are collectively called the “Human Ecology Files” (HEF).

INFORMATION PROCESSING OFFICE

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/info/en/>

The Information Processing Office is responsible for implementing support for research and education activities carried out in CSEAS. Activities include not only the management of information infrastructures and systems, but also participation in research, cooperation with various research communities, and suggesting new frameworks that support future research endeavors. The Office has provided GIS systems to research divisions and joint researchers through the provisioning of a GIS laboratory. Furthermore, on a joint research project,

the Office has helped foster and develop a system of data sharing and information transmission of information resources in collaboration with Japanese national libraries. In 2013, the Office participated in WordPress (Content Management System) community activities to improve technical skills and contribute back to research communities. The Office is currently working together with other related communities to provide knowledge to the public.

DATABASES

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/databases/>

Over the past 10 years, CSEAS has been building advanced and unique databases for its holdings on Southeast Asia. Recently, CSEAS continues to expand on them through the collection of materials to be included in them by partly collaborating with Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University. Our most widely used databases are as follows.

Southeast Asian Topographic Map Database

This database system accesses the image data on any defined points on the topographic map. Map-searching from map index and meta-information is available. An information retrieval (on-line searching) Z39.50/ Dublin Core standard is also used. This is subsidized by the Publication of Scientific Research Results 2004 Database).

Database of Comprehensive Urbanism of Hanoi, Vietnam

The "Database of Comprehensive Urbanism of Hanoi, Vietnam [HANOIDB]" is a comprehensive database concerning the studies on urbanization of Hanoi from the 19th to 21st century. The database is composed of the map collection and its GIS data (1831-2005) and comprises of 3,618 files.



Hanoi_DB Database of Comprehensive Urbanism of Hanoi, Vietnam (HANOIDB)

Photo Collection

The photo collection comprises pictures taken during various fieldwork trips by CSEAS staff. More than 2,000 pictures are available and they cover the natural environment, agriculture, forests, fishery, politics, economy, culture, and history in Southeast Asia.

Thai Database of Three Seals Law

In the database of The *Kotmai Tra Sam Duang*, there are two versions in Kyoto University such as the Thammasat University version and the Royal Institute version. The database retrieval of the Thammasat University version has not been in service for a while. The Royal Institute version now can be retrieved from the homepage of Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS), Kyoto University. The database covers "Computer Concordance of The Law of Three Seals" (5 volumes, 239,576 examples) which was published by CSEAS in 1991.



The Three Seak Law (Kotmai Tra Sam Duang) (Tammasat Version)

GIS LABORATORY

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/gis-laboratory/>

The GIS research and Education Laboratory was established in 2004. At present, ArcGIS English version runs on 4 machines and they are utilized for lectures as well as research. In addition, one workstation was also installed with special GIS software



GIS Laboratory: 4 PCs for education and one workstation are set.

and image processing software, such as ERDAS Imagine Professional, Definiens eCognition Developer and Adobe Creative Suite. The laboratory also has a B0 plotter and A0 scanner to digitize and output large scale map for GIS analysis.

Users Guide

Hours: 9:00-17:00 (Mon – Fri.)

Contact: CSEAS Research Liaison Office
(Room 101, 1st. floor of Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall)

E-mail: liaison@cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Who can use the Lab:

Researchers and staff members of CSEAS and member's of International Program of Collaborative Research (IPCR), CSEAS are requested to apply through the professor in charge.

* Other users not mentioned above need to inquire with the Research Liaison office in advance. The committee of Information Processing reserves the right to approve or disapprove their applications.

Others: If you wish to use all four computers at GIS lab at the same time you should inform us in advance.

* Application forms are not required for use of the GIS Lab as for now, but you are requested to contact the Research Liaison Office for reservation or any related inquiry.

OVERSEAS LIAISON OFFICES

Bangkok Liaison Office / Jakarta Liaison Office

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/bangkok-liaison-office/>

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/jakarta-liaison-office/>

CSEAS has two overseas liaison offices. The Bangkok Liaison Office was established in 1963, and its present location is in the Sukhumvit area in central Bangkok. The Jakarta Residence was established in 1970 at Jalan Rajasa, Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta, and has been funded by the Japanese government since 1973. The offices have been managed by researchers that are selected from CSEAS staff as well as from other faculties, institutions and universities in Japan. They were originally established as research lodgings for Japanese researchers in Thailand and Indonesia, but now perform various functions and cover the whole region of Southeast Asia.

The first major function is to operate as a base for collecting research information and materials; periodical publications, statistics, documents, and maps in Thailand, Indonesia and other countries in Southeast Asia. Both offices are conducting the acquisition of various materials in vernacular languages in Southeast Asia and in European languages too. The second is to function as a publicity base, organizing workshops, and holding receptions for scholars in Thailand, Indonesia and from the other countries in Southeast Asia in order to enrich the understanding of activities of CSEAS. The offices strongly support the operation of joint research by Southeast Asian scholars and Japan-based researchers especially in the implementation of "International Program of Collaborative Research, CSEAS [IPCR-CSEAS]." Finally, the offices also serve as a channel for various inquiries about local institutes in Southeast Asia from Japanese and other researchers and students.



Seminar on HOUSE VISION INDONESIA supported by Jakarta Liaison Office

JAKARTA LIAISON OFFICE



Jakarta Liaison Office

Access

Address: Jl. Kartanegara No. 38 Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta 12180, Indonesia

Tel: +62-21-7262619

Fax: +62-21-7248584

BANGKOK LIAISON OFFICE



Opening ceremony of New Office May 2012

Access

Address: 19D, GP Grande Tower, 55, Soi 23, Sukhumvit Rd, Klongtoey Nua, Wattana, Bangkok, 10110 Thailand

Tel: +66-2-604-3619

Fax: +66-2-604-3618

MOU: MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

<https://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/networks/international-networks/mou/>

CSEAS actively promotes Southeast Asian studies by establishing institutional linkages with leading universities and research institutes in the region as well as the world. The Center has signed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) aimed at fostering academic exchange and cooperation through programs of exchange of faculty members and researchers; exchange of academic information, including library materials and research publications; and joint research activities including seminar, conference and symposium.

Memorandams by Country

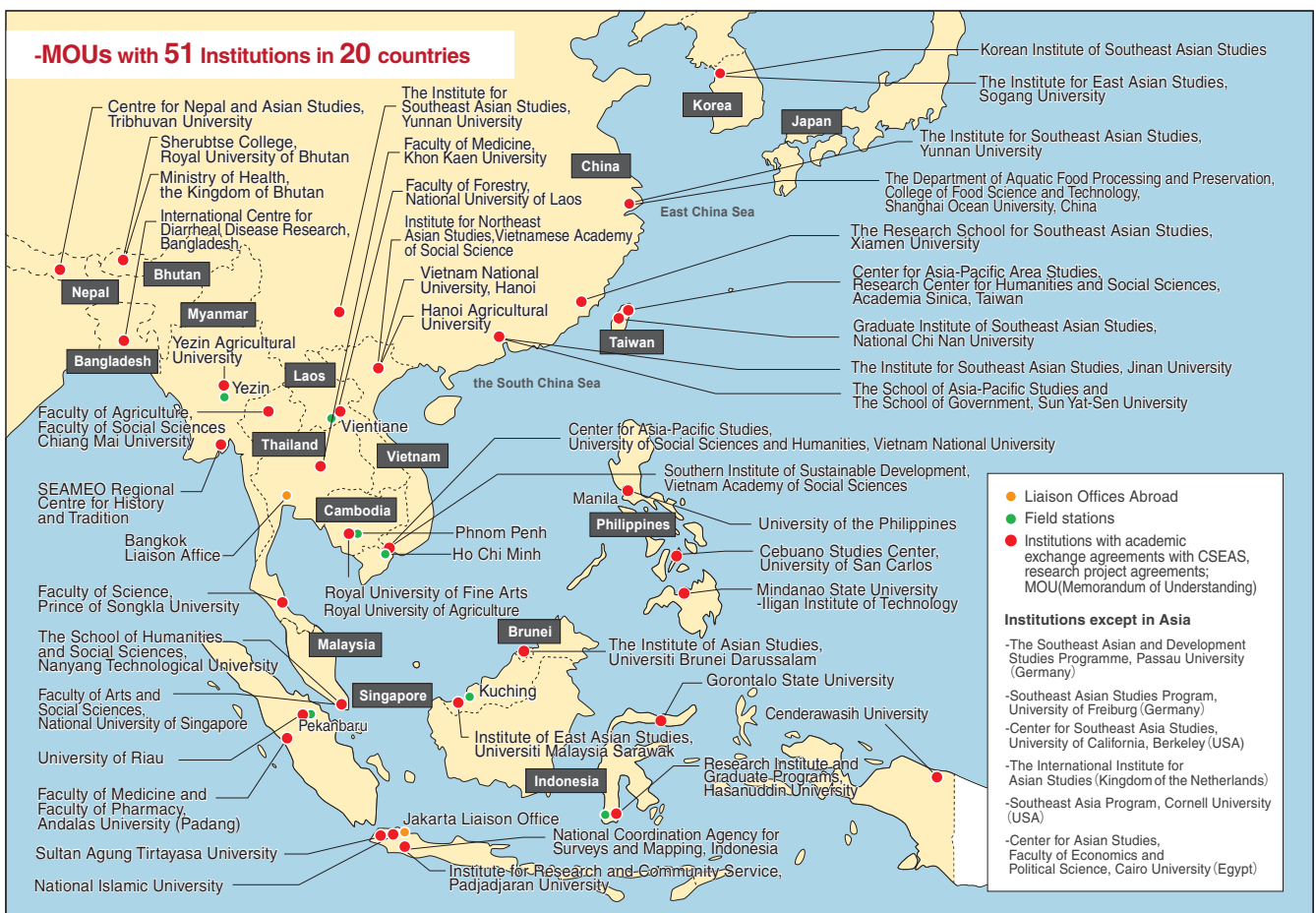
Country	Institutions	Country	Institutions
Indonesia	9	Singapore	2
Thailand	6	Bangladesh	1
Cambodia	2	Nepal	1
Vietnam	3	Egypt	1
Laos	1	Taiwan	2
Myanmar	2	Korea	2
China	6	Netherland	1
Malaysia	1	U.S.	2
Philippines	3	Bhutan	2
Brunei	1	Germany	2
Total		50	



Signing an agreement on MOU between CSEAS and the International Institute of Asian Studies (IIAS), March 2012



Signing an agreement on MOU between CSEAS and the Institute of Asian Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, December 2012



VISITING RESEARCH FELLOWS AND GUEST SCHOLARS

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/networks/international-networks/gaikokujinshohei/>

Since 1975, CSEAS has established a visiting scholar program to promote research activities in and on the region by distinguished scholars. Over 300 scholars—many of them leading researchers in their respective fields—have availed themselves of the Center's considerable scholarly resources and enjoyed the invigorating atmosphere of scenic Kyoto, the ancient capital of Japan and the main repository of the country's cultural treasures, to pursue their interests in Southeast Asian studies. CSEAS has provided many visiting scholars not only with opportunities for the exchange of ideas with Japan-based and other scholars, but also a research environment that nurtures pathbreaking, multidisciplinary research. CSEAS is an ideal place for writing and for sharing comparative, historical, and global perspectives on Southeast Asia. At first, CSEAS focused on inviting scholars mainly from Southeast Asian countries. In recent years, however, CSEAS has accepted world-class scholars from all over the world.

Positions for scholars visiting CSEAS are divided into five categories: Visiting Research Scholars; Guest Scholars; Guest Research Associates; Special Researchers; and Short-term International Students.

Apart from the fellowship program, CSEAS offers affiliation to scholars—both Japanese and international—who receive

scholarships or funding from the Japanese Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), or the Nippon Foundation Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals (API) as visiting researchers or guest scholars. Furthermore, CSEAS also accepts international students on short-term visits to Japan and offers them the use of research rooms and our library facilities. Scholars who are members of the JSPS Asian Core Program that CSEAS runs with its core partner institutions in East and Southeast Asia, can also conduct short-term academic exchanges in CSEAS. CSEAS regularly organizes Get Together events where staff and visiting scholars can gather to exchange ideas in an informal setting.



Get Together: Regular meeting for both faculty and visiting scholars to come together, meet and share ideas, November 2013

API FELLOWSHIPS

The Nippon Foundation Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals

<http://www.api-fellowships.org/body/>

The Nippon Foundation established the Fellowships for Asian Public Intellectuals (API Fellowships) in cooperation with Asian intellectuals and organizations in 2000. The participating countries include Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar and Japan. CSEAS is the partner institution in Japan, and the Japanese secretariat operates within the Center. The API Fellowships Program aims to promote mutual learning and contributing to the growth of public spaces in which effective responses to regional needs can be generated. It has enabled public intellectuals in Asia to pursue academic, cultural, and professional projects in the participating countries. CSEAS has organized API seminars in which visiting API fellows give presentations and share their insights with staff and students from CSEAS and other institutions.

The exchange of API fellows that has taken place among the

participating countries since 2000 will come to a tentative close after the final batch in 2013. API program is currently in the phase of re-structuring towards future developments.



API Annual Country Workshop in Hearton Hotel Kyoto March 3, 2013

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/edit/>

<p>Modernizing Mercantilism</p> <p>Dee Malay Village</p> <p>Historical Development of Mercantilism</p> <p>Paradigm with First and Second World Wars</p> <p>Between Hills and Plains</p> <p>Indonesian, Burmese and Thai Mercantilism</p>		<p>Kienan Thawon</p> <p>Tarsoeng Yothakorn</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p>
<p>After the Crisis</p> <p>Paradigm on the Move</p> <p>Paradigm of Development</p> <p>Change and Turnout</p> <p>Paradigm of Development</p> <p>Paradigm of Development</p> <p>Paradigm of Development</p>		<p>Blonde Yaka</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p> <p>History of Mercantilism</p>
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Kyoto CSEAS Series on Asian Studies

In recognition of the rapid growth of quality scholarship in East and Southeast Asia, this series was inaugurated in 2009, in order to promote and make this fine scholarly output available globally. Through the NUS Press network, the distribution is quite wide. Due to the width of the targeted audience, we aim to produce works that will make significant contribution to the field of Southeast Asian studies, with clear and concise arguments on relevant questions in the field.



No.8 *Strong Soldiers, Failed Revolution: The State and Military in Burma, 1962-88*

Yoshihiro Nakanishi. 2013.

In this book, Yoshihiro Nakanishi offers a fresh look at the political role of the Burma/Myanmar Armed Forces (*tatmadaw*) through analyzing ideological discourses and civil-military relations during Ne Win's rule (1962–88) based on propaganda publications, profiles of the country's political elites, and original documents in Burma's military archives. Nakanishi's discussion reveals many heretofore-unknown facts about this "dark age" in the country's political history, and highlights its institutional legacy for the post-1988 military regime and the reformist government that succeeded it. His thought-provoking conclusions are significant for Southeast Asia specialists and for students of politics generally, and his insights will be useful for anyone seeking to engage with Burma as it comes to terms with an outside world it once kept at arm's length.

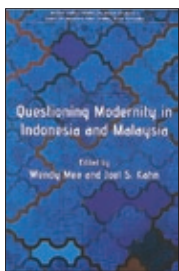


No.9 *Organising under the Revolution: Unions & the State in Java, 1945-48*

Jafar Suryomenggolo. 2013.

The years 1945–48 marked the peak of the Indonesian revolution, but they were also formative years for state-labor relationship in modern Indonesia. Drawing on a wide range of historical sources, Jafar Suryomenggolo reconstructs labour's initial drive to form and orient unions during this critical period. The historical narrative captures early unions' nationalist spirit and efforts to defend members' socio-economic interests, and shows the steps taken by the labor movement to maintain its independence and build institutional capacity within the new Indonesia state.

Organising under the Revolution challenges the prevailing assumptions that see labor movements as political arms of the post-colonial state. The author's conclusions provide a comparative lens for the study of labour movements in Southeast Asia, and developing countries in general.



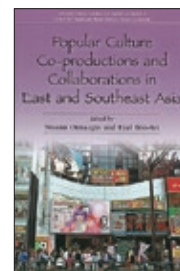
No.5 *Questioning Modernity in Indonesia and Malaysia*

Wendy Mee and Joel S. Kahn, eds. 2012.



No.6 *Industrialization with a Weak State: Thailand's Development in Historical Perspective*

Somboon Siriprachai, Kaoru Sugihara, Pasuk Phongpaichit, and Chris Baker, eds. 2012.

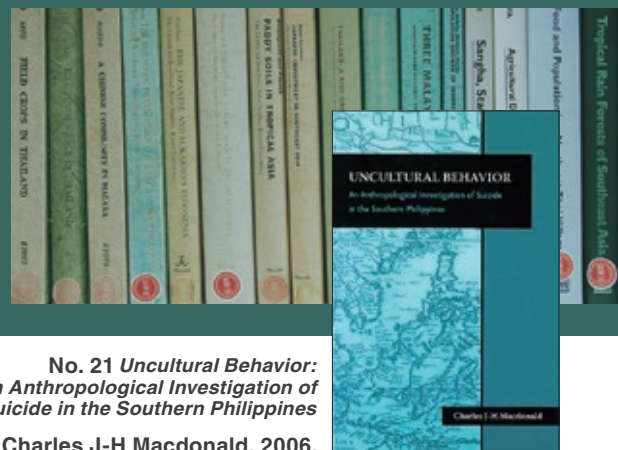


No.7 *Popular Culture Co-productions and Collaborations in East and Southeast Asia*

Nissim Otmazgin and Eyal Ben-Ari, eds. 2012.

Monographs of the Center for Southeast Asian Studies

This series was inaugurated in 1966 at the time of the foundation of CSEAS, along with the Japanese language series, Tonan Asia Kenkyu Sosho. University of Hawai'i Press has published the titles after Volume 7, and presently there are 21 titles. As a university press, high readability and marketability is required for each manuscript in addition to scholarly merit.

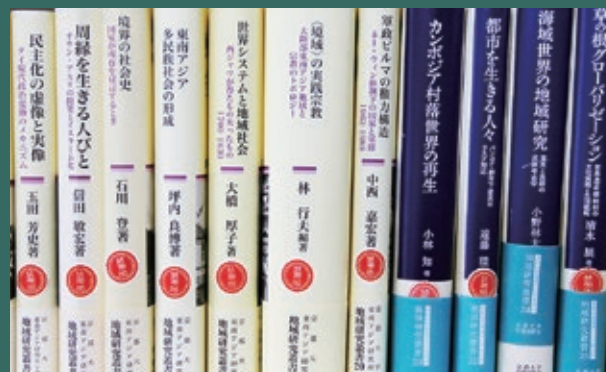


No. 21 *Uncultural Behavior: An Anthropological Investigation of Suicide in the Southern Philippines*

Charles J-H Macdonald. 2006.

Kyoto Area Studies on Asia (in Japanese): Chiiki Kenkyu Sosho

This series was launched on the 30th anniversary of CSEAS (1995), based on a Memorandum of Agreement between CSEAS and Kyoto University Press. It aims to develop new perspectives on Asia based on informed knowledge of the field, as Asia becomes an extremely sensitive area due to recent dramatic political realignments and global economic integration. The series hopes to promote studies that deploy a holistic understanding of Asian ecology, society, and culture, and critically examine the differing norms that shaped Asian societies today.



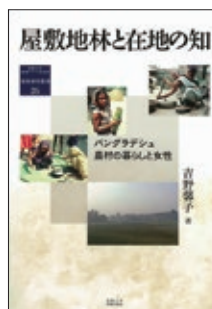
New Publications



No. 25 Grass-root Globalization: Cultural Practice and Life Strategy at a World Heritage Village in Northern Luzon. (in Japanese)

Hiromu Shimizu. 2013.

Grass-root Globalization is based on long-term fieldwork carried out over a 12 year period (1998-2010) in and around Hapao, a village located in Ifugao, the Philippines. This ethnography describes and analyzes how villagers have confronted, experienced, negotiated and actively and aggressively taken their chances in a globalizing world. It tracks more than 150 villagers mainly women, who travel to overseas as domestic helpers and caregivers to 27 countries not only in Asia, but also in Middle East, Europe, and north America. Through detailed analysis Shimizu shows how contestation and cooperation with agents of global powers have shifted from the village and surrounding areas into a wider global web. This ethnography vividly shows how villagers are not passive participants in global processes, but very much active agents who shape their past, present and future.



No. 26 Homesteads and Indigenous Knowledge: Rural Life and Women in Bangladesh. (in Japanese)

Keiko Yoshino. 2013.

This book investigates the role and the change of homesteads in rural Bangladesh in two research periods (1988-95 and 2004-2008). The importance of homesteads as living base, and the existence of various resources supported by indigenous knowledge in limited space under seasonal dynamic hydrological changes were found. Women were the chief managers of homesteads, and the nature of subsistence gives communal characteristics to homesteads. It highlights the importance of homesteads as a living base for subsistence production with the progress of segmentation of land while detailing how crop patterns changes influenced homestead vegetation and increased women's burden. The book argues the need for fair evaluation of subsistence characteristics and women's role in homesteads with wide views such as rural living security, environmental healthiness, and enjoyment of rural life not just economic profitability.

Academic Journal

Japanese Journal of Southeast Asian Studies: Tonan Ajia Kenkyu

<http://kyoto-seas.org/>

The center's first quarterly journal *Southeast Asian Studies* (*Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* in Japanese) was published as a bilingual academic journal in June 1963, when CSEAS was created as a semi-official body within Kyoto University to coordinate the teaching and research of Southeast Asia. *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* has since grown to be one of the leading journals on Southeast Asian studies in Japan and abroad. Reflecting the CSEAS principle of fieldwork-based, multidisciplinary, and contemporary approaches, *Tonan Ajia Kenkyu* publishes work from various fields of study on Southeast Asia including the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. As of 2012 *SEAS* was reorganized as an all-Japanese semiannual journal titled *Japanese Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* with the launch of an all-English academic journal, *Southeast Asian Studies*. We

receive a submission all the year round. And all the article except those in the latest issue can be downloaded from our website.



Published twice a year (July, January)
ISSN 0563-8682

Academic Journal

Southeast Asian Studies<http://englishkyoto-seas.org/>

In 2012, CEAS re-launched *Southeast Asian Studies* as an all-English journal, alongside its Japanese sister journal, *Tonari Ajia Kenkyu*. Intended for a regional as well as global readership, *Southeast Asian Studies* is published three times a year.

The new journal aims to promote excellent, agenda-setting scholarship and provide a forum for dialogue and collaboration both within and beyond the region. *Southeast Asian Studies* engages in wide-ranging and in-depth discussions that are attuned to the issues, debates, and imperatives within the region, while affirming the importance of learning and sharing ideas on a cross-country, global, and historical scale. An integral part of the journal's mandate is to foster scholarship that is capable of bridging the continuing divide in area studies between the social sciences and humanities, on the one hand, and the natural sciences, on the other hand. To this end, the journal welcomes accessibly written articles that build on insights and cutting-edge research from the natural sciences.



Published third a year (April, August, December)
ISSN 2186-7275

Joint Published Series

Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies<http://englishkyoto-seas.org/>

Kyoto Working Papers on Area Studies is a series published jointly by the four area studies institutions on Kyoto University campus: the Graduate School for Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS); the Center for African Area Studies (CAAS); the Center for Integrated Area Studies (CIAS); and, Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS). The series invites faculty members, young scholars, and graduate students affiliated with these institutions to offer contributions.



Online Academic Community of Southeast Asia

Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia (KRESEA)<http://kyotoreview.org/>

The *Kyoto Review of Southeast Asia* is an online journal that offers the reader an analysis of debates, news and reviews all presented in accessible writing. The recently updated mobile/tablet-friendly site is modern, easy to use and more visually engaging with social media integration, video clips and galleries. The *Kyoto Review* content remains as substantial as ever; five key articles in each edition—all in English, Japanese, Thai and Indonesian, plus book reviews. There is also a new column, Young Academic's Voice—one article per month, that showcases up-and-coming young academics of Southeast Asia.



GRADUATE SCHOOL EDUCATION

Graduate Education that Takes a Multidisciplinary Approach toward Fieldwork

<http://www.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/fostering-research/education-in-kyoto-university/asafas/>

CSEAS has fostered graduate education that takes a multidisciplinary approach toward fieldwork. Since 1981, CSEAS has provided courses specializing on tropical agriculture and since 1993, offered courses that specifically focus on Southeast Asia within the division of human and environmental studies. As specialists in the region, since 1998, CSEAS has also provisioned courses and Center staff to Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies (ASAFAS), Kyoto University. We positively contribute courses that focus on ecology, society, culture and these have fostered many graduate students in recent years.

Aside from our commitment to ASAFAS, we also have two professors who contribute courses within the Department of Field Medicine, School of Public Health and Graduate School of Medicine on the “Inter-graduate School Program for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Societies” program.

Staff also actively participate in provisioning courses and modules to other institutions outside of Kyoto University, with long-distance learning functioning as a major service. CSEAS provides faculty members who provision courses on Southeast Asian societies and the environment as part of international

environmental management courses on the Global 30 Program. CSEAS offers the real-time streaming of courses to the Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) and allows for both students within Kyoto University and ITB to simultaneously participate in lectures. We also offer another long-distance learning course titled “Let everyone build tomorrow’s Asia IV” which is run in collaboration with Keio University in English. CSEAS also has professors who are participating in the the “Re-inventing Japan Project” which aims at constructing an international framework for post-graduate education.



Mr. Isao Nakamoto with a team of laboratory members, University Putra, Malaysia, March 2013



Remote Video Lecture to the Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB), June 6, 2011 (MASUDA, Gaku, Affiliated Assistant Professor, CSEAS, Kyoto University)

AWARD 2012

KUBO, Tadayuki (JSPS Research Fellow)

Minpaku Young Scholar Seminar Award

Title: *From Refugee to Citizen: Movement and Settlement of Burmese Refugees*

Date: November 2012



HISTORY OF CSEAS

Month	Year	Event
Sept.	1959	Kyoto University scholars with an interest in Southeast Asia organize a study group and begin to hold monthly seminars.
Jun.	1962	A planning and preparatory committee for <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i> is established in Kyoto University.
Jan.	1963	Based on the preparatory committee's report, CSEAS is established as an intramural body.
Jul.	1963	Inaugural issue of the quarterly <i>Southeast Asian Studies</i> is published.
Apr.	1965	CSEAS is officially established under Article 20.2 of the Regulations for Enforcement of the National Schools Establishment Act. Agriculture and Biology Section is established.
Apr.	1967	Social System and the Documentation Sections are established.
Apr.	1968	Culture and History Section is established.
Apr.	1969	Natural Environment Section is established. Operating expenses for the Bangkok Liaison Office are incorporated into the budget.
Apr.	1971	Life Environment Section is established.
Aug.	1971	CSEAS moves to its present location, on the site of the former Kyoto Textile Company.
Apr.	1973	Operating expenses for the Jakarta Residence are incorporated into the budget.
Apr.	1974	Population Studies Section is established.
Apr.	1975	Economic Development and the Area Studies I (visiting research fellows) Sections are established.
Feb.	1977	The first Southeast Asia Seminar is held.
Apr.	1978	Political Development Section is established.
Mar.	1979	Construction of the East Wing is completed.
Apr.	1980	Area Studies II (Japanese visiting scholars) Section is established.
Apr.	1983	Five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Mar.	1984	Construction of the East Wing extension is completed.
Apr.	1984	Hydrologic Environment Section is established (and begins a lecture course in the Division of Tropical Agriculture).
Apr.	1986	Southeast Asian Documentation Section (visiting research fellows) is established. Academic exchanges with developing countries begin under the JSPS Core University Program.
Apr.	1988	The second, ten-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
May.	1989	The nine sections (excluding those of visiting research fellows) are reorganized into five larger divisions: Ecological Studies, Socio-cultural Studies, Integrative Processes, Development Studies, and Human Environment.
Apr.	1993	The Southeast Asian Studies Major is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Culture and Area Studies, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University. The four-year project "Toward an Integrated Approach to Global Area Studies: In Search of a Paradigm for a Harmonized Relationship between the World and Its Areas" is launched with funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) through a grant for Scientific Research on Priority Areas.
Aug.	1993	The first stage of construction of the Joint Research Wing of CSEAS and the Center for African Area Studies is completed.
Apr.	1998	"Southeast Asian Area Studies 3: Environment, Society, and Culture" Unit is inaugurated in collaboration with the Division of Southeast Asian Area Studies, Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies(ASAFAS), Kyoto University. The five-year Center of Excellence (COE) project "Making Regions: Proto-Areas, Transformations, and New Formations in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT. The third, five-year program of acquisition of Southeast Asian vernacular library materials begins.
Apr.	2001	The five divisions excluding those of visiting research fellows are reorganized into four divisions: Regional Dynamics, Humans and the Environment, Society and Culture, and Economics and Politics.
Oct.	2002	The five-year 21st Century COE project "Aiming for Center of Excellence of Integrated Area Studies: Establishing Field Stations in Asia and Africa to Combine Research Activities and On-Site-Education" is launched, in collaboration with ASAFAS, with funding from MEXT.
Apr.	2004	CSEAS is raised to the higher status of a research institute over which MEXT has direct jurisdiction. The Division of Regional Dynamics was reorganized into the Division of Integrated Area Studies, and the Documentation Department was also reorganized into the Division of Area Informatics. CSEAS contributes to the inauguration of the Japan Consortium for Area Studies, serving as its executive office.
Oct.	2005	CSEAS celebrates its 40th anniversary.
Apr.	2006	CSEAS contributes to the founding the Center for Integrated Area Studies in Kyoto University.
Jul.	2007	The five-year Global COE project "In Search of Sustainable Humanosphere in Asia and Africa" is launched, in collaboration with eight research institutes, centers, and graduate schools at Kyoto University, with funding from MEXT.
Jul.	2008	CSEAS-granted joint research program is launched.
Oct.	2008	Construction of Inamori Foundation Memorial Hall is completed.
Oct.	2009	Quake-proof engineering of Library building is completed.
Oct.	2010	CSEAS to be renewed as a common-use research institute.
Apr.	2011	CSEAS initiated a New Large-Scale Research Program "Southeast Asian Studies for Sustainable Humanosphere" (2011-17)
Oct.	2013	CSEAS inaugurates the Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA).

STAFF ORGANIZATION

As of November 30, 2013

Director Professor SHIMIZU, Hiromu**Deputy Director** Professor KONO, Yasuyuki
HAYAMI, Yoko**Research Department****Division of Integrated Area Studies**Professor SHIMIZU, Hiromu
KONO, Yasuyuki**Division of Human-Nature Dynamics**Deputy Director/Professor KONO, Yasuyuki
Professor MATSUBAYASHI, Kozo
NISHIBUCHI, Mitsuaki
Associate Professor KOZAN, Osamu
Assistant Professor ITOH, Masayuki
Visiting Research Scholar SYLAVONG, Latsamay
Program-Specific Researcher NEOH, Kok-boon
Researcher of Scientific Research ISHIMOTO, Yasuko
SHIODERA, Satomi
Guest Scholar SASIWONGSAROJ, Kwanchit
Visiting Professor TORII, Kiyoshi
Visiting Associate Professor (Hakubi Project) BADENOCH, Nathan
Visiting Associate Professor NAKAGUCHI, Yoshitsugu
WADA, Taizo
FUJISAWA, Michiko
SAKAMOTO, Ryota
Visiting Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project)
Visiting Assistant Professor KIMURA, Yumi**Division of Socio-Cultural Dynamics**Director/Professor SHIMIZU, Hiromu
Deputy Director/Professor HAYAMI, Yoko
Professor KOIZUMI, Junko
ISHIKAWA, Noboru
HAU, Caroline Sy.
Program-Specific Researcher SAMEJIMA, Hiromitsu
MORISHITA, Akiko
Research Fellow IGA, Tsukasa
Guest Research Associates ZAW, Aung
JSPS Fellow HAMAYA, Mariko
NARISAWA, Noriko
KUBO, Tadayuki
CREAK, Simon
Visiting Associate Professor (Hakubi Project)
Visiting Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project) KATO, Yumi
Visiting Lecturer YOSHIMURA, Chie
Affiliated Researcher CHONLAWORN, Piyada**Division of Economic and Political Dynamics**Professor FUJITA, Koichi
MIZUNO, Kosuke
Associate Professor MIENO, Fumiharu
OKAMOTO, MasaakiCHACHAVALPONGPUN, Pavin
NAKANISHI, Yoshihiro
KIMURA, Ehito
TREERAT, Nualnoi
SURYOMENGGOLO, Jafar
Fujita, Motoko
BONANNO, Gianluca
SATO, Nao
Researcher of Scientific Research
Guest Scholar SITI, Sugiah Mugniesyah
Visiting Professor KANO, Hiroyoshi
Visiting Assistant Professor (Hakubi Project) NISHIMOTO, Noa
Visiting Assistant Professor MASUDA, Gaku
Affiliated Researcher KAWAMURA, Chiyo
TOYAMA, Ayako
KATO, Emiko**Japanese Visiting Scholar**Professor SUGIHARA, Kaoru
Professor YOKOYAMA, Satoshi
Associate Professor HAYASHIDA, Hideki
Researcher HAYASHI, Kengo**Division of Information and Networks for Area Studies**Deputy Director/Professor KONO, Yasuyuki
Associate Professor KOBAYASHI, Satoru
Program-Specific Associate Professor LÓPEZ, Mario Ivan
Visiting Research Scholar KONG, Jianxun
POKHREL, Chandra Prasad
DIFFLOTH, Gérard Félix**•Practice-oriented Area Studies Office**Associate Professor ANDO, Kazuo
Research Fellow/ Researcher of Scientific Research YAJIMA, Kichiji
Researcher of Scientific Research CHAKMA, Shishir Swapan
Guest Scholar SWE, Khin Lay
Visiting Associate Professor SUZUKI, Reiji
Affiliated Researcher IMAKITA, Tetsuya
SHIMADA, Nahoko
FUJII, Miho
TOYOTA, Tomoya
WAKEBE, Satoshi
POKHREL SHARMA, Sushila**•Library**Assistant Professor ONO, Mikiko
Visiting Research Scholar TRAN VAN, QuyenProject Officer NINO, Viartasiwi
Staff FURUTA, Yasuko
NOHDA, Katsura
SHIRATA, Yoko
Research Assistant WORRAKITTIMALEE, Thawatchai**•Editorial Office**Assistant Professor SHITARA, Narumi
Staff KOBAYASHI, Sumiko
SUGAHARA, Yuka**•Information Processing Office**Assistant Professor KITANI, Kimiya
Project Officer OKUNISHI, Kumi**•Liaison Office of Research Department**Professor KONO, Yasuyuki
Assistant Professor KITANI, Kimiya
Project Officer ABE, Chiaki
KAWAI, Tomoko
MAEDA, Sayuri
OGA, Minako
TABATA, Noriko
YAMAMOTO, Nami**•Assistants of Research Department**

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NAKANE, Hideki
NAKAMOTO, Isao
TANAKA, Sonoko
Staff IDE, Michiyo
KATAOKA, Toshiko
KITA, Yukiko
YAMAMOTO, Aya**•API Office**

Staff MAENO, Naoko

•Map Room

Staff SHINO, Miyako

•Life and Green Administrative Office

Project Officer AKEDO, Masako

•Brain Circulation Office

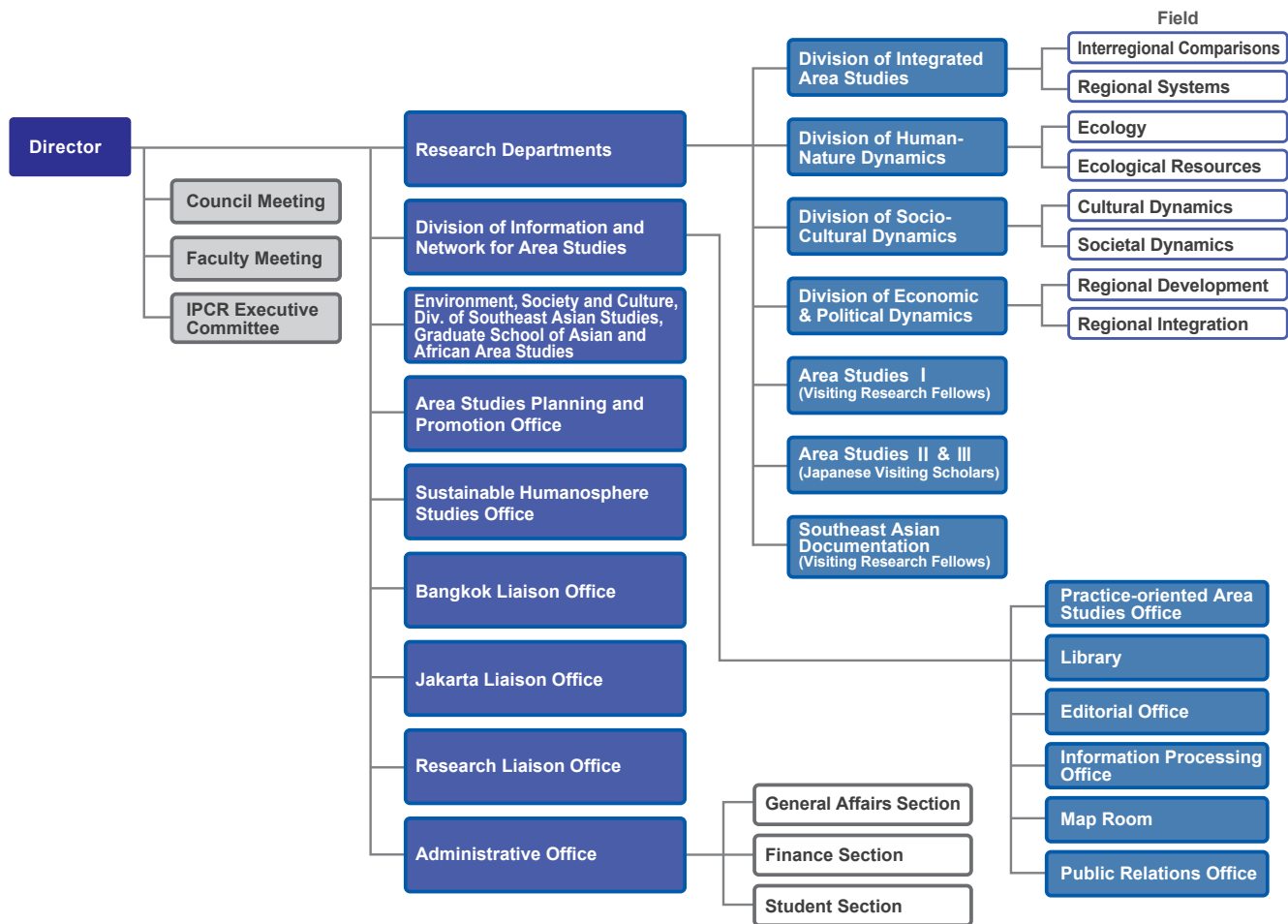
Project Officer SETO, Ryoko

•Public Relations OfficeProgram-Specific Associate Professor LÓPEZ, Mario Ivan
Program-Specific Researcher YOSHIKAWA, Sanae**Administrative Department**Head OHTOH, Tokunori
Kyoto University Research Administration Office South-West Area KAMIYA, Toshiro**General Affairs Section**Head Assistant UEDA, Takashi
Chief Officer TOYOTA, KazuhikoSenior Officer SHIBATA, Yoko
NAKAMURA, Miyuki
NAKAJIMA, Miyuki
ASANO, Tomona**Accounting Section**

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Officer UCHIDA, Hisashi
Staff KATO, Yoko**Student Affair Section**Chief Officer FUKUMURA, Terumi
Senior Officer KAWANO, Yusuke
Staff YAMASAKI, Kei

ORGANIZATION CHART



ACCESS

From JR Kyoto Station

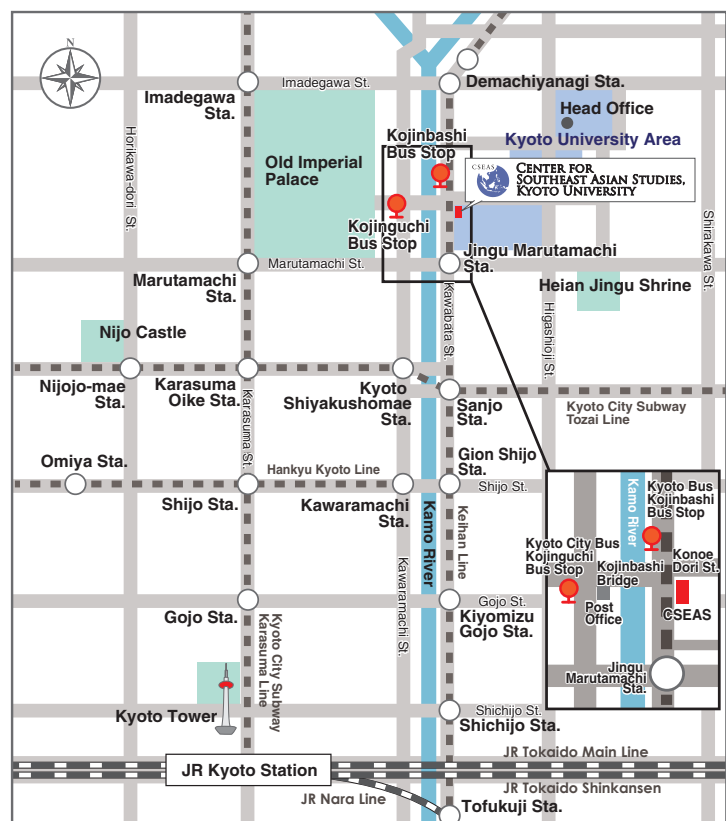
- Take No.17 or No.205 or No.4 municipal bus and get off at Kojinguchi. Then walk for five minutes to the east. It takes 30 minutes.
- Take No.17 Kyoto bus and get off at Kojinbashi. Then walk for 1 minute to the south. It takes 30 minutes.
- Take a taxi and ask a driver to go to Inamori Foundation Memorial Building at Kojinbashi Higashizume. It takes 30 minutes.

From Jingu-Marutamachi Station of Keihan Railway

- Walk for five minutes to the north.

From Hankyu Kawaramachi Station

- Take No.37 or 205 municipal bus and get off at Kojinguchi. Then walk for five minutes to the east. It takes 15 minutes.
- Take No.16 or 17 Kyoto bus and get off at Kojinbashi. Then walk for 1 minute to the south. It takes 15 minutes.





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Shooting Location: Seeds of Dipterocarpaceae and other tree species collected at Deramakot Forest Reserve, Sabah, Malaysia, March 2010